

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.



You are not interested in crushed stone, but the service is more severe on conveyor belts than grain, therefore this photograph should interest you keenly.

It shows a section of Diamond Conveyer Belting that went into action at the San Francisco Crushed Rock Co. (now Blake Bros.), at Port Richmond, Cal., on April 6, 1913.

It stuck to its job until August 6, 1925—12 years and 4 months—during which time it handled 1,300,000 tons of crushed rock at a ton cost of only .00146!

The cover wore down only $1/32"$ and when taken off the belt was found in such good condition that half of it was sold for conveying salt, at a price representing 20% of its original cost.

Needless to say, the plant is now standardized with Diamond Belts.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, Inc., Akron, O.

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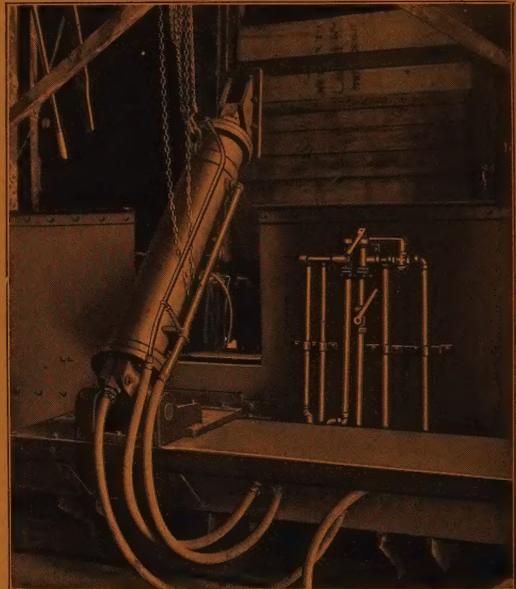
Stop Chopping Grain Doors!

IT'S no longer necessary to chop your way into a car of grain! This tool **pushes** the doors in quickly and easily—entire sections at a time, without breakage.

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Many large elevators have found that the Peterson soon pays for itself in saving time and reducing unloading costs.



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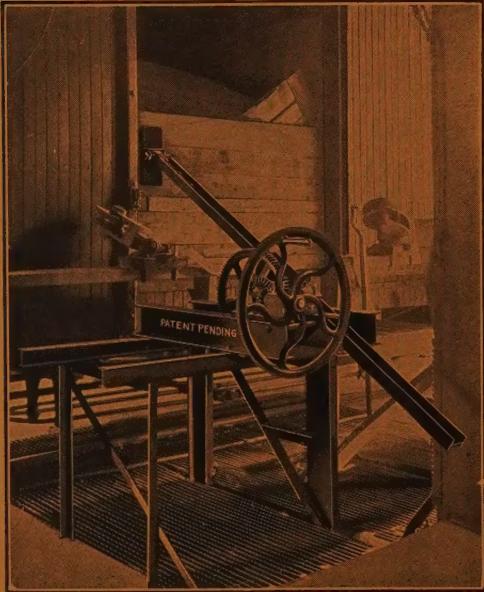
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain drls.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.
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Reichardt Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

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Cox Grain Company, C. H.
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End Terminal Elevator Company.

End Milling Company.*
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Fequany Grain Company.*
Gels-Price Elevator Company.

Goltry Grain Company.
Henry Grain Company, John.*
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.
Johnston, W. B.*
Randels-Williams Grain Company.*

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Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvs., shpr., consignments.*
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Trusty Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consignmts.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

West Grain Co., consigns., merchants, brokers.

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Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

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Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exp't.

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Downam Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.*

Ervine & Co., J. E., wholesale grain.*
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.

Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
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Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*

Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

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Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*

Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.

Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.

Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.

Shannon Grain Co., consignments.

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Updike Grain Corp., consignments.

Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*

Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*

Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*

Delmar Co., shippers.

Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*

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Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*

Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*

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Sherfield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*

Stuhrl-Seldi, shippers grain and feed.*

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Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

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Knight & Co., grain brokers.

Therrien, A. F., broker.

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
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Oklahoma City Mill & Elev. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
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Seamann Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.*
Miles, P. E. & C. O., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

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Ssites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Grain Exchange Members.

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Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Heald Grain Co., consignments exclusively.
Kellogg-Huff Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distrbtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

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Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.*
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Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
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Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

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After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with
the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris
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Feterita, Mile
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A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday 192 . . ." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper, 9 1/4 x 11 1/4, are well bound in book form, with flexible pressboard covers—a year's supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00. Weight 14 oz.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

200 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Grain Merchants
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They contain many stories of interest.
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42-47 Board of Trade

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We find the *Grain Dealers Journal* very interesting, and it certainly contains a lot of useful information.—Farmers' Co-op. Elvir. Co., Firesteel, South Dakota.

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BUYERS—SHIPERS

Wheat—Corn—Oats

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GROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

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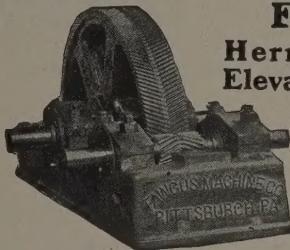
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Consignments Solicited

OMAHA

E. P. BACON CO., GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Sellers of Cash Grain and Field Seeds on Consignment
MILWAUKEE—CHICAGO—MINNEAPOLIS

Clinton, Ia.—I have always enjoyed reading the Journal and found every issue valuable.—J. C. McCrea, licensed grain in-



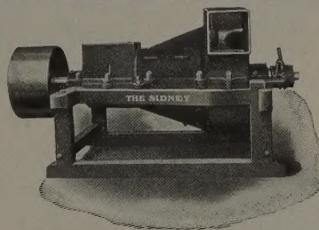
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Save 25% to 50% in
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Gears enclosed in dust
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Efficient - Durable - Compact
FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY
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Corn Shellers
Yes!
Still in Business
Our 65 Years' Experience Gives You
the Best for Less.

Have your elevator fully equipped

BY

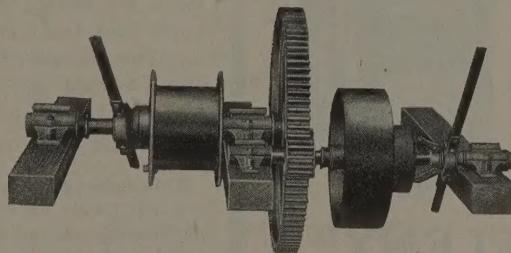
The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

Successors to the Philip Smith Mfg. Co.

WESTERN CAR PULLERS

Wire
Rope

Single Drum
and
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Manila
Rope

A Complete Line of High Grade

Grain Elevator Machinery, Shellers and Cleaners

We can make prompt shipment

Union Iron Works, Decatur, Illinois

By mentioning the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago when writing its advertisers you
help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.

It isn't always the one who works hardest who profits most

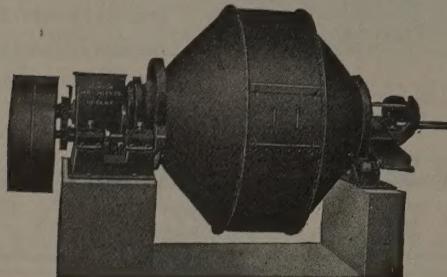
For instance—if you mix your feeds by hand—you know that you are working mighty hard for what you get out of it.

Do you realize that less than ten dollars (\$10.00) a month profit from the average installation of a

Munson Superior Batch Mixer

means over 15% profit on your investment.

Also a Superior mixes quickly and thoroughly, does not grind the stock, discharges cleanly and uses less power than any other type of mixer.



Don't pass up this profitable opportunity. Send for Catalog 41 and find out why. No obligations.

Munson Mill Machinery Co., Inc.

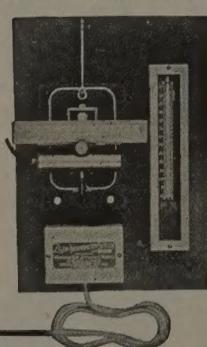
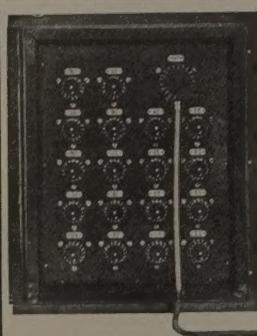
Established 1825

213 Seward Ave.

Utica, N. Y.

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The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

A Few Zeleny Installations

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour Mills
Burlitt Frasier Co.
Updike Grain Co.
Armour Grain Co.
Laramie Flour Mills
New Orleans Public Elevator
Mickey Milling Co.
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Red Star Milling Co.

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

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Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

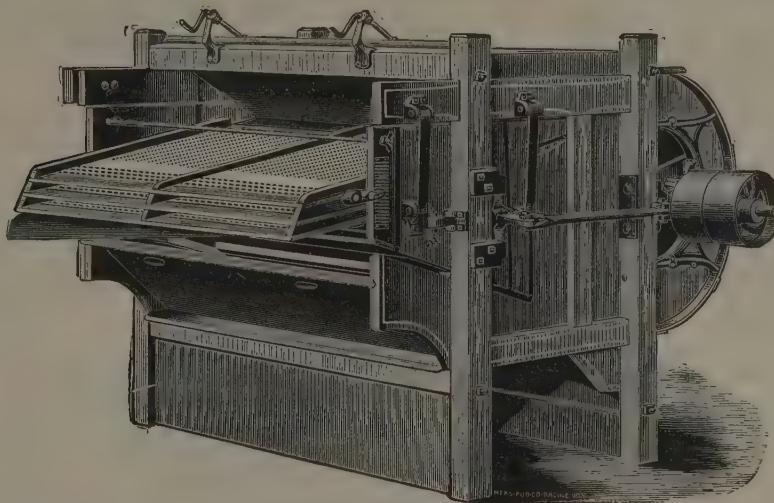
Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



The
Johnson & Field
Warehouse Mill



Built for Service
Not for Show

No Elevator Too Small To Have a Good GRAIN CLEANER

Throughout the land are hundreds of small country elevators, which, due to the cost of the necessary equipment have never realized on the full profit-making possibilities of their businesses.

"Last year I handled over 150,000 bu. of wheat and my figures show that I paid approximately \$1142 freight on dockage for which I got nothing. I had no cleaner last year and could not remove the foul seeds and dirt. The elevator man who attempts to operate in this country without a cleaner is paying dearly for the privilege."

This letter reflects the condition in most small elevators. There is always a substantial profit obtainable from seed wheat cleaning for the farmer, too.

In purchasing the business of

The JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO., Racine, Wis.

we have added to the famous "Eureka-Invincible" line, Warehouse Cleaners of a most efficient type, supplementing our other offerings so that a real grain cleaner is now obtainable at a very nominal cost.

Johnson & Field Mills

range in capacity from 40 to 400 bushels per hour and are *very reasonable in price*. Handle wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, flax, alfalfa, clover, etc., etc., satisfactorily and economically.

Write for Catalog No. 45-20

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S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.

"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY



MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the Standard Belt-ing for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.
301 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO

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The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

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Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

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CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than \$100.00 per year for repairs. E. W. Watt, Joliet, Ill.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. G. N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent CLAIM LOSSES

Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
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*When In Minneapolis
Stay At*

THE NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on Washington Avenue

The Northwest's Finest Hotel. 600 rooms with bath or connecting.

Every room an outside room. Largest and Finest Ballroom in Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00.	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

Under Management
W. B. Clark

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector. \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

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Fort Morgan, Colo.—Having always been a subscriber to your Journal, simply cannot get along without it. We need the news therein. Kindly enter our name for one year's subscription.—Fort Morgan Grain & Bean Co.



THE McMILLIN WAGON and TRUCK DUMP

THE PRACTICAL DUMP

Prepare to handle any style or length wagon that may come to your elevator, as the farmers are each year using more of the long coupled, wide-bedded wagons.

The McMillin Dump handles any length wagon or truck, and they can be raised to any slope, even sufficient to discharge grain from the rough wagon beds without the necessity of getting in the bed and kicking or raking it out.

It will dump any length vehicle into one dump door. By extending the track the one device will dump into several dump doors in a line in the driveway.

All dumps equipped for operating by hand or power. TWO horse power motor or 4" belt from other machinery is ample.

The MANY ADVANTAGES of the McMillin Dumps are rapidly being recognized, and many elevator companies are accepting this opportunity of increasing their business, and equipping their elevator with a device that affords both themselves and their trade a pleasure in handling the many different types of vehicles being used.

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Beyl Elevator Backstop

U. S. Patent, July 1923

Now you can buy a Backstop at a price within reach of all. The Beyl replaces one head shaft bearing, holds instantly, releases instantly and runs in oil.

BUILT AS STRONG AS ITS SHAFT

Write for Booklet

LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

ACCURATE WEIGHTS

can only be obtained with good weighing instruments.

RICHARDSON SCALES are the most accurate for weighing grain to cars or into sacks.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Clifton, New Jersey

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THE NEW BADGER CAR MOVER

**30 DAYS'
FREE
TRIAL**

Will spot your cars cheaply, easily and without delay.

Its patented features and quality materials make it the most efficient and durable mover being sold.

Try it out for thirty days in your plant, freight expenses paid by us.

THE ADVANCE CAR MOVER CO., APPLETON, WIS.

**These Big Companies
know equipment
and all have used
"EHRSAM"**

It is a foregone conclusion that big companies investigate before they buy. And the use of Ehrsam Equipment by the big companies listed below proves conclusively that Ehrsam Equipment has the confidence of those who investigate—before they buy.



"EHRSAM"
Grain Handling
Milling Equipment

Expert Ehrsam Engineers will be glad to counsel and advise with you on your equipment needs. This is a free service—and does not obligate you. We ask that you take advantage of it today.

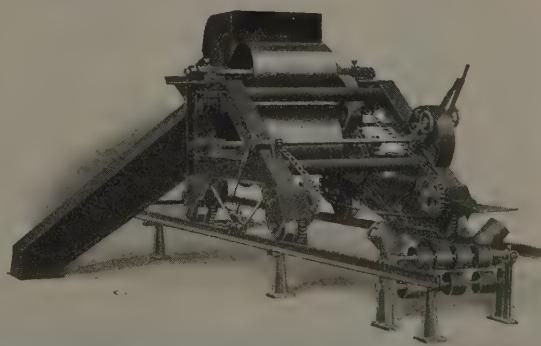


J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANS.

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills, Grain Elevators, Cement Plaster Mills, Salt Plants, Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems, Fertilizer Factories, Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.

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Anyone interested in Milling and Elevator Equipment should have a copy of the big 400-page Ehrsam Catalog.



Humphrey Elevator



Horse Power is Cheaper Than Man Power

and mighty little horse power saves a lot of man power when you install the Humphrey Employees' Elevator. You profit by the time and energy your men save.

Can be run continuously or only when needed, from your line shaft or a 3 to 5 H. P. motor. Write for complete information.

There is Only One Genuine Humphrey Elevator

Humphrey Elevator Company

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WHY-A-LEAK--STOP IT BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario

For Greatest Profit In Feed Grinding, Employ The
UNIQUE
BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The trammimg device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

“JAY BEE” J. B. SEDBERRY

Crusher—Grinder—Pulverizer

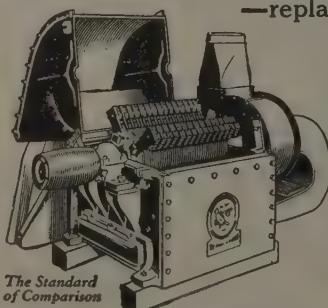
Grinds Any Feed to Any Degree of Fineness

The “Jay Bee” delivers larger capacities with less horse power than any other mill. The “Jay Bee” has no burrs, no knives, no rolls, no breaker plates. Manganese steel hammers, each having sixteen cutting edges reduce friction to a minimum—keep up-keep cost down—replacement parts few.

Investigate today. Write for full description and prices.

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SEDBERRY
INC.

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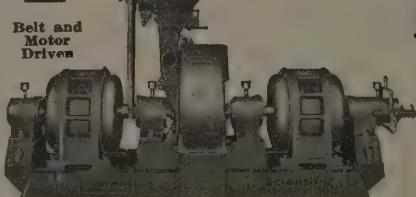


The Standard of Comparison

Beware of imitations. All infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.

The **Bauer**
COSTS LESS PER HOUR
Heavy Duty

The Mill
that Fills
the Bill



The Bauer Ball-Bearing Motor-Driven Attrition Mill

Attrition
Mills

Accessible
Interior
Self Tram-
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Safety Quick
Release

Put Your Grinding Problems Up to Bauer

Bauer Attrition Mills are made by Attrition Mill Specialists who have made a lifetime study and world-recognized success in building Attrition Mills that increase the output, decrease milling costs and put the Grinding Business in the profit-making class. The Bauer Engineering Department is at your service without cost to you. Let Bauer solve your Grinding Problems.

Send for Catalog

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

506 BAUER BLDG.

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Makers of Bauer Attrition Mills, Corn Crackers, Cake Breakers, Centrifugal Reels, etc.

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Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

JACKS and Steel Yokes

for Grain Elevator, Silo and
Coal Pit Construction

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RELIANCE
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of the better class of grain
elevators—concrete or wood.

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for Grain Elevator, Silo and
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Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
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Wood or Fireproof Construction

**"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"**

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Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
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SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
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Plans and Specifications Furnished

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MINNEAPOLIS **ELEVATORS**

★ ★ ★ ★
★ The Star Engineering ★
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Specialists in
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Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.

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GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of
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Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.
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For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.

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It is the returns from advertising that
permits the maximum of service to our
readers. Please specify the *Grain
Dealers Journal* when writing an
advertiser.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS
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CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SOME GRAIN DEALERS have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising
pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert
readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.



Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.

2,500,000 Bu. Concrete Grain Elevator

St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Millard Elevators
Corporation

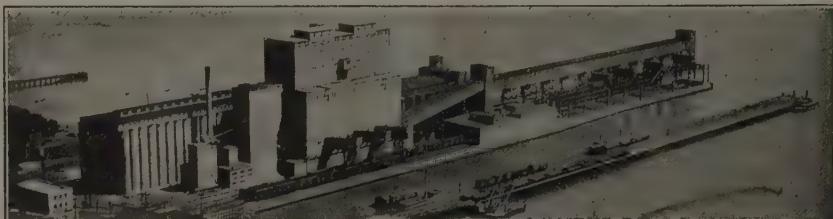


Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N.Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N.Y.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—*The Most Modern Elevator in the World*

Designed and Constructed by
James Stewart and Company, Inc.

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World

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One of a
Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group
includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.,
Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Offices: Port William, Ont., Duluth, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

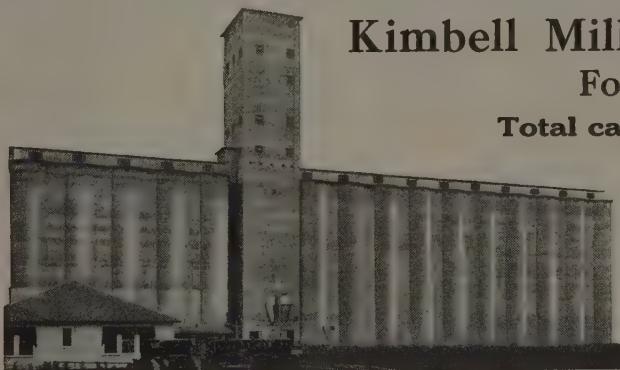
Fort William, Ont.



Kimbell Milling Company Elevator

Fort Worth, Texas

Total capacity 800,000 bushels



First unit including headhouse with 550,000 bus. storage completed 1924; second unit of 250,000 bus. storage completed early in 1925.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

706 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



**Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels**

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



**The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Baltimore, Md.**

Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

THE M. A. LONG co.

*Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department*

Baltimore

Maryland

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

MINNEAPOLIS SEED CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

We are Buyers and Sellers.—TIMOTHY CLOVERS
MILLETS, Grass Seeds and Seed Grains
Send samples for bids. Ask for samples and prices!

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
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Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.
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RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

**BUCKEYE BRAND
FIELD SEEDS**
Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

**KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY**
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

North American Seed Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CLOVERS—TIMOTHY
ALFALFA

Get our samples and prices before buying

Bred-Up Field Seeds
Pedigreed and Standard Stocks!

Red Oats, Seed Corn, Cotton Seed, Grain and Sweet Sorghums, Grasses, etc. Write Catalog, Price List and Information.

Ferguson Seed Farms, Inc.
Sherman, Box 624-G, Texas

Lakeview, O.—We could not run our business without the *Grain Dealers Journal*.—W. A. Nisonger, mgr., The Lakeview Elevator.

Missouri Grown Blue Grass
Northwestern Alfalfa
Ask for Quotations
Rudy Patrick Seed Company
Kansas City, Mo.

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success of
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.
Will you mention it?

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS WANTED

WE are buyers of large Black Sunflower Seed.
Make sample offers. I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., Inc., 11 Water St., New York, N. Y.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly
sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality
by making their wants known through the
"Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the *Grain
Dealers Journal*, Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

**GRAIN
DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm _____

Capacity of Elevator _____ Post Office _____

_____ bushels State _____

**If you have
a good thing**

**Tell the Grain Dealers—
They'll do the rest—**

Advertising is the quickest and best way—but it must be the right kind of advertising.

If you have spent your good money without satisfactory results, it's a case of wrong article or wrong advertising.

The easiest, most direct, most popular and most effective way to the grain dealer is The *Grain Dealers Journal* route.

Try it.



Industries within an Industry

contribute more worth per dollar in the F-M Diesel



Fairbanks-Morse forges its own blooms and billets. Rolled billets are not used.



Connecting rods are die-forged insuring uniformity and total freedom from defects.



A 1000-ton hydraulic forging press forces the steel into crank-shaft form.



The output of each cupola in the big foundry is analyzed hourly.



Crankshafts heat treated under laboratory supervision. Recording pyrometers guide this operation.



These special lathes were found necessary to turn perfect pins.



Test bars are taken from each crankshaft and their elongation tested by breaking, etc.

FAIRBANKS MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES • MOTORS • PUMPS



For a week or more every F-M Diesel is run steadily under varying loads. The test ends with a two hour run at 20 per cent over-load.



The oil can goes out where F-M ball-bearing motors go in. Now F-M grease-tube lubrication still further simplifies greasing.



The tube is a measure and makes it easy to use the right amount—not too much or too little.

Once a week? or once a year?

ONE of the greatest advantages gained by industrial power users when Fairbanks-Morse ball-bearing motors were introduced was the reduction of lubrication to once-a-year greasing.

Where Fairbanks-Morse ball-bearing motors went in, the oil can went out. Scored shafts became a thing of the past. Seventy per cent of motor failures were eliminated.

Pioneer in this great labor-saving step, Fairbanks-Morse is once more the pioneer in still further reducing lubrication costs and difficulties. This latest refinement is measured grease-tube lubrication—a simpler and more convenient way of re-lubricating.

To re-grease a Fairbanks-Morse ball-bearing motor select the specified size of FMCO grease tube and squeeze the prescribed amount of grease into the bearing housing. Only the plug needs to be removed from the housing—not the cap. Dirt cannot enter with the grease.

Along with this convenience and economy goes the safety of using the correct lubricant—for FMCO grease is non-corrosive, is sufficiently adhesive to keep the balls well coated, and will not melt and run at ordinary motor temperatures.

One more cost-cutting step in which Fairbanks-Morse is taking the lead—that is measured grease-tube lubrication!



FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Pioneer Manufacturers of

ball bearing motors

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Please send information covering items checked:

<input type="checkbox"/> F-M Diesel Engines	<input type="checkbox"/> F-M Motors
<input type="checkbox"/> Grease-tube lubrication	
<input type="checkbox"/> F-M Pumps	
<input type="checkbox"/> F-M Scales	

Name.....

Address.....

A(EO)A2.1



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MENNO, SOUTH DAKOTA—Elevator for sale. Address H. Hafner, Alpena, So. Dak.

NORTHEAST KANSAS—Good elevator for sale on Santa Fe R. R. Business good. Address 56M1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANAWHA, IOWA—Grain elevator, coal and feed business for sale. Price \$16,500. No trades. Write or inquire to N. H. Veldhouse, Kanawha, Iowa, owner.

KANSAS—21,000 bu. elevator, coal, salt and farm machinery business for sale. Average receipts 21 years 97,548 bus. Address The Pearl Town & Merc. Co., Pearl, Kansas.

CENTRAL IOWA—Grain and Coal Business for sale located on the M. & St. L. R. R. Capacity 30,000 bushels. No competition. Address 56K28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN AND COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.

ILLINOIS—22,000 bu. cribbed elevator in best grain territory of Central Ill. Good coal business in connection. Everything in excellent repair. Account of other business will sacrifice at \$7,500 and give liberal terms. Address 56K6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS PANHANDLE—On the Shattuck branch of the Santa Fe, 15,000 bu. strictly modern grain elevator for sale, equipped with Hall special leg, manlift, truck and wagon dump, 10 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Engine. Largest wheat crop in history awaiting harvest. This plant located on private ground. A snap. Write 56J26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED - FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA—Terminal Elevator for sale; 90,000 bu. capacity; reinforced concrete throughout; low insurance; electric power; modern equipment—grain drier, cleaners, etc. Favorable trackage on all railroads. No incumbrance. Liberal terms of payment. An ideal terminal elevator, so completely equipped one man can operate ordinarily. Formerly property of Ewart Grain Co. For details address Mrs. J. S. Ewart, 2727 "P" St., Lincoln, Nebr.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Two grain elevators in one of the best grain sections of state for sale; capacity 22,500 and 25,000 bus., also 30,000 bu. extra for oats storage; located on Ill. Central; Randolph Grain Drier; electric power; both houses and their equipment in excellent condition; special storage rates for oats and corn; 260,000 bus. grain handled annually. Must be sold together. In order to close an estate this property will be sold at a low price for quick sale. Address 56M21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Two elevators for sale; money makers; good grain territory. Address Box 805, Lewistown, Illinois.

INDIANA—The Richland Elevator at Earl Park, Indiana, for sale. Let me hear from you—a bargain is waiting. Address Lee Dinwiddie, Assignee, Fowler, Indiana.

OKLAHOMA—18,000 bu. elevator for sale in the best wheat belt of Oklahoma, 100 bbl. mill in connection. If interested address 56J3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA elevator, hay house and coal sheds for sale with new 10-ton truck scales. Good reason for selling. Address Andrews Equity Exchange, Andrews, Indiana.

MISSOURI—15,000 bu. elevator for sale, doing good business. Handles coal, feed and flour. Good reason for selling. Address 56M29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEVERAL GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale at small stations in Northern Illinois, also handling lumber, coal and other sidelines. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA grain elevator and coal business for sale in one of the best grain sections of the state. Elevator in first class condition. Sell on terms or would consider some trade. T. B. McDonald, 202 Andrew Bldg., La Porte, Ind.

MONTANA—20,000 bus. capacity elevator for sale, located in hard spring wheat belt at Antelope, Montana, Sheridan County. All bids must be in on or before July the 17th, 1926. Address all communications to Farmers Grain & Shipping Co., Antelope, Montana.

MICHIGAN Grain, Bean and Feed Elevator for sale, fully equipped. Located in city 30,000 inhabitants. Fine grinding and retail trade. Will sell half interest to working partner or on easy terms. Might consider some trade. A splendid business in a splendid town. Address 56M14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA—20,000 bu. elevator and feed mill for sale. Transit privileges, two railroads, electric power. Crop failure unknown; wonderful prospect for crop of small grain; one other elevator; good competition; usually handle 100,000 bus. of grain; our market is all in the south; the trade don't know what we sell for. Well established and a money maker. If you want a good elevator this will fill your requirements. Address 56K16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA—Two 25,000 bu. elevators for sale; cribbed construction; gas engine; on C. M. & St. P. R. R.; first class condition. Address 56K12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS—20,000 bu. frame elevator on main line of the Santa Fe, west of Hutchinson, for sale, including 50 barrel flour mill equipment and warehouse. Electric power. Address 56L3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

N. W. ILLINOIS—40,000 bu. elevator for sale on C. G. W. R. R. Electric power; up-to-date machinery; sidelines feed, seed, coal, salt, etc. No competition except in coal. Fine business—excellent location—good price. Sickness reason for selling. Address 56L11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Reinforced concrete grain storage elevator, equipped with dryer. 150,000 bu. capacity; adequate railroad facilities. Address Falender Realty Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

MISSOURI Flour Mill and Elevator for sale. Address Herman Blumer, Berger, Mo.

ILLINOIS Flour Mill and Elevator for sale in Illinois Wheat Belt near St. Louis. Price \$8,000, terms; cheap fuel. Address 56M2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS Mill and Elevator for sale; capacity 500 bbls. either hard or soft wheat; storage capacity 100,000 bus. Best built and equipped mill in Ill. Modern to the minute; latest improved machinery; two residences next to elevator which rent for \$100 per month. Waiving Bros. Milling Co., Quincy, Ill.

SOUTHERN INDIANA—A real bargain in mill and elevator, residence, barn and four lots, all for the sum of \$8,500, one-half down and balance on easy terms. Splendid opportunity for one with small capital wishing to get into business for himself. Address 56K7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

MILLING IN TRANSIT FEED MILL

FOR SALE—Empire Mills at Olean, N. Y. Storage capacity 65,000 bus. bulk grain; 21,800 ft. warehouse room for sacked goods; all machinery for feed; manufacture no flour. Private switch with track scale. Bargain for someone. Felt Bros. & Gage Co., Olean, N. Y.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY elevator in Nebraska. Address 56M20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT TO LEASE grain elevator where competition is light and territory to draw from large. Prefer Montana. Address 56M18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT TO LEASE grain elevator in wheat belt. Prefer Kansas or Oklahoma. Address 56J31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Terminal Transfer Elevators

For sale in Chicago District; small; fully equipped with cleaners, clippers and sulphuring machinery; first class condition, now operating. Storage capacity 125,000 bushels; handling capacity 25 cars daily. Going concern with established business that will go with elevators. Address 56F30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ILLINOIS—An established feed grinding business and plant for sale. For further information write John W. Cooper, Byron, Ill.

N. E. OHIO—Best lumber, coal and feed business for sale or lease; B&O RR. Numerous outside interests reason for selling. Write 56K29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR LEASE: Up to date Molasses and Dry Mixed Feed Plant, 20,000 bu. storage, all new bldgs. and machinery. Big Dairy and Poultry business, both local and car lots. Write care of Box 236, Weatherford, Texas.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WANTED.

WANT TO LEASE, manage or buy part interest in a good grain business; 15 years' experience. Prefer Ind. or Eastern Ill. Address 56L14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT

ILLINOIS—Elevator, mill and coal business in a good territory for rent. Hard roads by the elevator. Address Wayne Bros., Little York, Illinois.

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED a loan of \$4,750 on 9,000 bu. elevator, electrically equipped, located in the corn and wheat belt of Eastern Colorado on Missouri Pacific Railroad. For further information address C. H. Helms Grain Co., Eads, Colo.

WANTED a loan of \$15,000 on two 18,000 bu. elevators and two loading stations in the best grain section of N. E. Okla. and S. E. Kans. Big flour and feed business in connection. Amount of loan wanted is about $\frac{1}{2}$ value of property. For further information address 56M10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURKE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

INFORMATION BUR.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Buro, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500. \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Have openings for superintendents and foremen experienced in construction of cement mills, crushing plants and grain elevators. Address Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., 513 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of elevator or solicitor; fifteen years' experience along grain line. Address 56M24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as manager grain elevator; 20 years' experience; understand sides; good bookkeeper; references. Address 56J20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; 15 years' experience in grain, coal, feed and seed; furnish reference and bond. Address C. M. Hayse, 1321 Maple St., Sioux City, Iowa.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator in good territory by young man with 7 years' experience. Desire a station with a large volume of business. Address 56L7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers Elevator or with good commission firm by man with 30 years' experience in milling and grain. State particulars and salary. Address Lock Box 187, Lake Andes, So. Dak.

FARMERS ELEVATOR MANAGER with good record for making money desires position with good Co. Good accountant and grain man; 15 yrs. exp. in grain, coal and all sidelines. Address 56L20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by man 41 years old; 22 years' experience in manufacture of feeds; an experienced salesman also a milling in transit and traffic man. No position paying less than \$250 per month considered. Address 56M9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED permanent position by experienced grain and elevator man as foreman or superintendent of grain elevator; familiar with cleaning, grading and mixing of grain and upkeep of elevator machinery; can handle office work in connection; 12 years' exp. Open July 1st. Address 56M23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by married man 27 years of age, 8 years' experience in grain, feeds, seeds, coal; thoroughly acquainted with the business, have been active in management; 4 year high school and 2 years' college education; bookkeeper; typist; experienced in transit privilege; references. Address 56K19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as elevator manager anywhere in corn belt: 12 yrs. managing exp., last 8 with Farmers Elvtr. Thoroughly familiar with profitable hedging and carrying charges and will not speculate; exp. in all sidelines; good bookkeeper; married; age 36. Reason for change, want salary based on profits. Address 56L4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES WANTED.

WANT TO BUY second hand elevator oil engine, Fairbanks-Morse Type N. B., 20 or 25 hp. in good condition. Address Horton Grain & Coal Co., Hammond, (Piatt Co.) Illinois.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12 hp. Fairbanks-Morse stationary gasoline engine; good working order. Graham Grain Co., Route No. 5, Streator, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds. sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

REBUILT ENGINES AND SUPPLIES

We handle and rebuild oil and gas engines of all makes and all sizes from 1 H.P. to 500 H.P. and equip them for grain elevator service. New parts are put in wherever needed and these engines are guaranteed to give long and satisfactory service. Write us for prices which are about half the original cost.

CALVERT SUPPLY CO.
Wichita Falls Texas

MACHINERY WANTED.

WANT TO BUY used bag elevator for 100 lb. bags. The Dadmun Co., Whitewater, Wis.

WANTED—160' or more 5 ply used rubber belt with 14x7 buckets. Must be in first class condition and priced right. Address Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE

ONE RELIANCE Portable Bagging Scale in fair condition—cheap. Address Melik Hirmon, Ulysses, Nebr.

PORTABLE BAGGING SCALES—3 Richardson Automatic in excellent condition. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1600 bu. with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., 800 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Howe Hopper Scale, used little. O. Koch, Hutchinson, Kansas.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Tripling Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index, \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Wagon Loads Received—One copy for recording details of weight and price of each wagon load of grain received. Space for 3,200 loads. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Soiled 380."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts, contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



If You Need HAY
write us for delivered prices

Reduces Tolls Avoids Expensive Inaccuracies

Pope & Eckhardt Co., prominent Chicago Grain Commission Merchants, commend the Universal Grain Code. This company has used this Toll Saver continuously since its publication. Read the convictions of a user:

Chicago, Dec. 19, 1924.
Grain Dealers Journal,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We have used the UNIVERSAL GRAIN CODE extensively since this book was made available to the Trade some years ago. We find it is a Code that can be used much more freely in expressing desired information on orders, purchases, sales, prices and other intricate matters involved in the Grain Trade; therefore, that it demonstrates without further explanation, a saving in cost which we consider a most important item. It is sure that with a much larger number of words, that can be used to give expression to what is desired to communicate with our country patrons that it offers occasionally a few more difficulties to prepare a message, but that is quickly overcome with increased familiarity with the book.

We have found that our customers also use this book extensively and find it convenient and profitable, even if for no other purpose than saving of telegraphic tolls.

We consider it a most useful and desirable book for use in the Grain Trade and the various interests related thereto.

Very truly yours,
POPE & ECKHARDT CO.

EAD-B

When such companies as this place so strong an endorsement on any code, it is conclusive proof that it possesses real merit.

Follow the example of the Pope & Eckhardt Co. and its customers; stop the leaks in your business by using an accurate, toll saving, grain, feed and seeds code.

Printed on rice bond paper, 146 pages, substantially bound in flexible leather, size 7x4½ inches, weight 5 ozs. Price, f. o. b. Chicago, \$3.00. Book paper, board covers, \$1.50.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

COMPLETE MIXED Feed Unit for sale. Diamond Mills, Evansville, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Latest model J. L. Owens "50" Dual Marquis Cleaner. Full equipment. Address McLaughlin Elevator Co., Cando, No. Dak.

EUREKA Oat Clipper No. 33 for sale. Never been used. Ball bearings. Priced attractive. Ready to ship. Address Ferguson Seed Farms, Inc., Box 624-G, Sherman, Texas.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

FOR SALE—18" used attrition mills. Several motors. Cast iron pulleys. Vertical mixers. Several cast iron boots. Corn shellers.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One complete set of used machinery for 500 bbl. flour mill consisting of separating, scouring, milling, sifting, packing, elevating and conveying machinery and steam power plant. Will sell either as a whole or any part thereof. Will furnish list of property upon request. Address Columbia Farmers' Co-operative Grain Co., Columbia, Illinois.

REBUILT MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 18 inch Monarch B. B. Belt Mill. Three 24 inch Bauer B. B. Belt Mills. Three 24 inch R. O. Munson Belt Mills. Two 18 inch R. O. Munson Belt Mills. One ¾-ton Batch Mixer. Several Buhr Mills, various sizes and types. Motors and transmission machinery.

Munson Mill Machinery Company, Inc., 210 Seward Ave. Utica, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr. 9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—1 37½ hp. type Y Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. 1 single phase motor, a few 30-cycle small motors, 1 75 hp. General Electric Motor, 1 40 hp. Westinghouse Motor.

ATTRITION MILLS—1 24" Monarch motor driven; 1 24" single head Bauer Bros. motor driven; 1 18" plain bearing mill; 1 14" Diamond Huller ball bearing mill; 1 24" Dreadnaught plain bearing.

Triumph Corn Sheller; 1 Hutchinson Corn Sheller; ½, 1 and 2 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 1 3-pr. high 9x24 Noye Feed Mill; 1 Vertical Ball Bearing Mixer (new); Roller Bearings; Clutch Pulleys; Clutches; Ball Bearing Tighteners; 1 Gedge Gray Mixer 2½ bbls. capacity; 1 Smith Exact Weight. Scale; Roll Grinding and Corrugating a Specialty. A. D. HUGHES CO., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

DREADNAUGHT Ear Corn Crusher for sale, like new. Too small for our use—half price. THE DADMUN CO., Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—One No. 137 used Standard Seed Cleaner, good as new. Capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour. Address 56J13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—1 Cornwall Corn Cleaner with wheat sieves. Also 1 Victor Cylinder Sheller. Both 225 bu. capacity. Reasonable. Address L. F. Dougan Grain Co., Wamego, Kansas.

BARGAINS—One ½ ton vertical mixer. One 9x18 3 pr. high roll. One 7x18 3 pr. high roll.

Grain & Coal Dealers Supply Co., Sidney, O.

MONARCH Ball Bearing Motor Driven Attrition Mill for sale, size 32", equipped with two 40 h.p. motors, like new, machine having run less than 12 hours—price \$1,175.00. Address 56L26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MIDGET MILL for sale with scrubber, separator, various shafting, pulleys and other practically new machinery including 25 h.p. A. C. motor. What can you use? Address Bank of Ipswich, Ipswich, Edmunds Co., S. Dak.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Universal Grain Code for grain, mill feed and field seeds is conveniently arranged in alphabetical order and contains no ambiguities. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic grain code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. Price, pocket size, 150 pages, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code, revised, with 1912, 1917 and 1925 supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, 149 pages, \$2.50; cloth bound, \$2.00.

Riverside Code, sixth edition, five letter revision, standard cable and telegraph code for flour milling trade. Bound in flexible leather. Size 6x7 inches, 320 pages. Price \$12.50.

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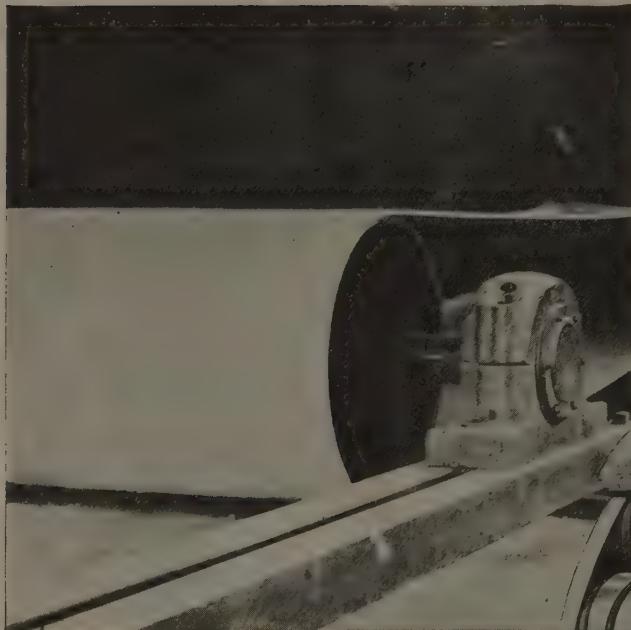
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
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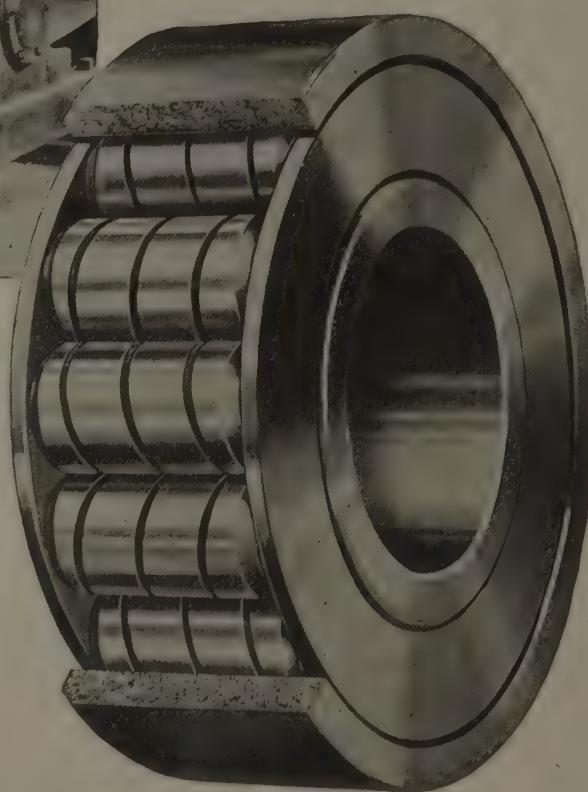
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 25, 1926

THE WET HARVEST promises to make a lot of trouble for dealers not equipped with modern drying facilities.

RATE making is better done by an intelligent disinterested commission than by politicians trying to favor special interests.

GRAIN DEALERS who enjoy making out reports for the Washington bureaucrats will have an opportunity to give full particulars regarding grain stored in their elevators four times a year, but none are required to report.

A REPEAL of the present law requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to prepare a general plan of railroad consolidation, should be accompanied by authority to the Commission to approve any proposed unification it finds to be in the public interest.

POOL members in Canada are being held strictly to their contracts by the Saskatchewan courts, awarding 25 cents per bushel as liquidated damages, which should be a warning to farmers to consider more carefully before signing, and when in doubt, not to sign.

THE MOTOR which is permitted to accumulate a complete cloak of grain dust can not be expected to render efficient service. The enclosed ventilated motor not only escapes the dust hazard, but the ventilation reduces the opportunity for heating and prolongs the life of the machine. An annual inspection and overhauling of motors by an expert has been found a profitable investment by electric motor users.

ST. LOUIS is going to give buyers of wheat for future delivery an opportunity to buy a future that will give them on delivery either hard or soft wheat as desired. Both the futures will sell at higher prices and will fluctuate independently, affording greater opportunities for trade and speculation.

SOME AUTOMATIC ALARM might have been the means of saving two of the three elevators at Hansboro, N. D., that burned recently before the people in the town knew anything about it. A boy 10 miles from town was the first to see the fire and drove into town to see it. He found everybody asleep.

SEC'Y MELLON is not interested in the grain trade or grain handling facilities, but he surely gave a body blow to the equalization fee of the agitators who were trying to push the government into the grain business. His letter published elsewhere in this number should prove illuminating to grain growers as well as grain dealers.

REPEALING the Pure Food and Drugs act setting aside its provisions when affecting the adulteration of cane sugar with corn sugar, so as to permit manufacturers to introduce corn sugar into preserves without the knowledge of the consumer, is a good example set by the house June 1. Now let other burdensome laws be repealed.

THE BUSINESS of making new laws is making wonderful growth. The 40 legislatures meeting in 1925 enacted over 11,000 new laws. The grain trade already was ridden to death with laws, so few were passed affecting our business. In fact the grain business gained during the year, one law, taxing privileges having been declared invalid.

FREE STORAGE continues to wreck operators of country elevators who persist in granting it. In Illinois the practice is so general that the disasters traceable direct to this bad practice are rapidly increasing in number. It would seem necessary for the elevator operators of the state to join in stamping out free storage and the rise of the market.

AN ATTORNEY'S fee to successful litigants in suits against carriers for loss, damage or injury to goods will do much to promote prompt settlement of claims without the necessity of starting suit, since, if the claim agents know a shipper's claim is good and that if he goes to court it will cost the railroad the attorney's fee, fewer claims will be permitted to get into the courts.

JULY is the last month for the delivery of corn to the International Harvester Co. by purchasers of farm implements. The offer was made last January in the belief that the price of No. 2 corn at Chicago would reach \$1 per bushel before the end of July, but the company's venture into the grain business, however praise worthy its purpose, is likely to be unfortunate, since the original contract called for a notice to the farmer of 30 days, and but a few days in June remain for the company to come to a decision. With corn 30 cents cheaper than expected it goes without saying that the maximum amount of corn will be delivered in payment for machines.

OVERBIDDING the local market is a practice commonly indulged in by millers with a grinch, and generally to their own loss. Competing buyers at nearby stations would always sell them wheat in car loads at 3c over the buying price, so there is no excuse in springing a market 5c just to crowd out a small elevator operator who buys wheat to sell and cannot work on a narrow margin without disaster.

VOTE-BUYING by Congressmen takes many and varied forms. For many years we had the congressional free seed distribution. Now the senate has passed a bill reducing the rate of postage paid to one-half the regular rate on farm products mailed directly by the farmer. This is unfair competition with the express companies, and of course the post office must make up the deficiency by charging more from other patrons of the mail or levying on the taxpayers.

TWO INCENDIARY fires recently are likely to land the culprits in the penitentiary, but that will not rebuild the elevators. One Pennsylvania operator credits his fire to a thief who was arrested and permitted to go free upon promising to return the stolen goods, while an Iowa elevator which bid up for grain so that competitors were vanquished, is now in ashes. Revenge may seem sweet to the ignorant, but it gets nothing except remorse for the man who indulges in it.

ELECTRIC power will be available to many grain elevators now not on any power line, thru the extension of the wires to meet the demand from farms, the grain elevator alone at a country station not offering a sufficient market for the current. The interurban electric railroads were the first to make electricity available to many country elevators remote from the larger cities, but the use of electricity on the farm will make for even a more general distribution of current.

NOW THE Canadian oat growers will insist on a subsidy or equalization fee to relieve them from the low market, depressed by excessive production of a new variety of this grain. After thirteen years of careful breeding the Agronomy Dept. of MacDonald College has isolated a new strain of banner oats which is 6 to 9 per cent more productive than any strain hitherto developed. This will give the farm agitators a fresh opportunity to shed alligator tears over the small returns for the surplus production of the oat growers.

WITH the establishment of uniform grades for barley by the federal government it will be possible to create markets for the future delivery of this grain where the speculative interest will be large enough to absorb hedging and spreading transactions. Chicago and Minneapolis now are considering what grades are to be deliverable and at what discounts or premiums. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that to have a market worthy of the name the interests of the buyers must come first. The buyer of a barley future is entitled to a grade that he can use in his business; and if assured of a high quality of grain he will bid enough to make the price attractive to sellers.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

CREDIT has been found so expensive to grain dealers with side lines, that rather than worry over past due accounts and waste nights and Sundays keeping track of them, many grain dealers have discontinued granting credit to anyone. The Robertson-Archer Co. of Purcell, Okla., being anxious to accommodate its customers and hoping to avoid penalizing all customers because of a few slow payers, are now collecting 8% interest on all open accounts older than 30 days. This practice no doubt will help them to speed up the customers who intend to pay and hasten the day when the dealer will know the customers who buy without any intention of paying.

SENATOR BORAH dealt the farm agitators a serious blow last week when he opposed making the payment of an equalization fee compulsory, because it can not be justified as a regulation of interstate commerce because fee would be applied before grain entered into interstate commerce, therefore it would be unconstitutional. Without an equalization fee to collect the agitators would have no excuse for getting on Uncle Sam's payroll, and they would have nothing to brag about to the members of their various organizations. The senator's contention gave them an awful chill and it is hoped they will not recover until after Congress adjourns.

LIGHTNING caused so many losses of grain elevators in South Dakota two years ago, that a vigorous campaign has been conducted to induce all elevator owners to protect their plants with standard lightning rod equipment. The champions of this protection against lightning have been more than gratified by the splendid demonstration given this month. Most of the grain elevators of South Dakota are now protected against lightning and notwithstanding the state has been visited by many heavy electrical storms recently, not one elevator protected against lightning has been struck, and the fire losses have been prevented to the great satisfaction of the elevator owner. We feel sure that when elevator owners of other states become aware of the splendid results attained in South Dakota, none will go long without equipping the plant with standard lightning rod equipment.

POOL suits against dealers buying wheat from pool members depend for their success upon the actions, and particularly, the words, of grain dealers alleged to be guilty of persuading members to break their contracts. The new laws in several states, such as Indiana, pretending to afford the pools protection, do not affect grain dealers who mind their own business. The dealer has a right to buy grain from anyone who comes along without asking questions as to age, nationality or previous condition of servitude of the seller, barring only landlord's liens, recorded chattel mortgages and recorded thresher's liens (in some states). If a farmer approaches a grain dealer and says "I am a pool member. Will you buy my grain?" The dealer becomes liable for no damages, if without persuasive argument, he replies "I will buy your grain." In other words, a pool contract is no better than any other contract, as regards a third person not a party thereto.

SHIPSTEAD got his resolution thru the Senate recently, asking grain exchange heads to furnish information regarding the fluctuations in the wheat market early in 1925, but no one believes the inquiry will serve any useful purpose. The market advanced while the public bought, and dropped when the public sold out, that is all.

EXPERIENCED traders attribute much of the present dullness and consequent low prices in the futures markets to the alleged discouragement of speculators by the Future Trading Act. Altho the federal authorities have not exercised their power under the Act to the extent of ruling any individual off the Exchanges this possibility always hangs over the heads of large traders like the sword of Damocles, ready to drop at any time. Prices of corn and oats are too low, and speculation in those grains is at a low ebb. Something is wrong when the active wheat future at Chicago has a range in one day of only $\frac{3}{4}$ cent, as on June 23.

SHIPPERS to gulf ports can help to avoid congestion of the facilities by holding wheat in their own elevators until they are ready to sell it. Mr. Jockusch in a letter published in this number, clearly points out the elevators of the gulf ports were designed to handle grain from cars to boats. They were never designed to serve as storage houses. Filling them full of grain or cluttering up the railroad yards with cars of unsold grain serves to congest the terminal facilities to the great disadvantage of everyone concerned. If the shippers of the Southwest will hold back their grain until they are ready to sell or dispose of shipments before they arrive at the gulf ports, they will assist in preventing a recurrence of the expensive congestion which has brought heavy loss to many in years gone by.

Barrels and Buckets.

Barrels of brine and buckets do not receive half the credit for fire prevention to which they are fully entitled. Many years ago the factory mutuals compiled statistics on fires which had been extinguished in their incipiency and these statistics showed that more fires had been extinguished through the prompt use of water stored at a convenient point in barrels than any other agency. Recently a bearing took fire in the Flanley Grain Co.'s elevator at Council Bluffs. The fire was extinguished with one pail of water. The Edgerton Grain Co.'s elevator at Edgerton, Ind., is also equipped with barrels and buckets so that when bearings in the cupola recently started to burn the handy water barrel was put to work and the fire quickly extinguished. An elevator at Tallula, Ill., was also saved from fire recently by the prompt use of buckets.

The great difficulty is that elevator operators do not give sufficient credit to the barrels and buckets for being efficient protectors of their property. If all elevator owners would see to it that barrels full of brine with buckets were placed at convenient points about the plant and kept filled, their vigilance would surely be rewarded not only with a lower insurance rate, but with a protection that will save their property from the flames. The cautious elevator owner strives to prevent fire in his plant as well as to provide practical apparatus for extinguishing fire.

Condemns Convention Absentees.

Ass'n officials and all earnest workers for better trade conditions will say "Amen!" to the resolution adopted by the Texas Ass'n at its recent meeting censuring members for absenteeism from convention sessions. No ass'n can attain its maximum efficiency unless its members make an earnest effort to keep close in touch with the work and help it along with their advice and counsel. No organization is stronger than the membership actively co-operating in the promotion of its work.

It should be easy for the average grain dealer to comprehend that the benefits which will accrue from the labor of his ass'n would be very small if only one member took any real interest in the work of the organization, but it would be surprisingly productive of splendid results if *every last member* of the organization entered into the work whole heartedly, and not only attended every session but gave earnest co-operation to all officers and committees in their work.

The average member fails to comprehend that the members of the trade are joined together primarily for promoting the work of the organization in the interest of the trade. Self-interests should prompt each to help. Staying at home or in the lobby makes it more difficult for the ass'n to help you. The social features of the conventions no doubt will be a potent influence in building up friendly relations, all of which is good, but this can be done between sessions just as effectively as during the sessions and every member of the ass'n owes it to his business and to the organization to attend every session and take part in any discussions.

The Pools Decline.

Many of the wheat pools have lost their membership so are out of business. The six pools of Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, have lost so many members that they have joined forces in one new pool in the hope of securing enough support to continue functioning in these states. The wheat pool of Indiana cost its members so dearly in the marketing of the 1925 crop, that some officers have resigned and others are busily engaged explaining the disappointing results.

The members, discouraged by their heavy losses, are leasing their farms or preparing to use them in the production of crops other than wheat. No doubt some of the pool promoters really believe they would be able to make money for pool members, but every year the record of each wheat pool adds evidence to the contrary.

The net receipts of pool members has averaged 6 to 18c a bushel less than what non-members received for the same grade of wheat in the same territory. As a rule, the pool has paid more to the country elevator operators for handling the wheat of pool members from wagon to box car, than the elevator men ever charged the farmer for marketing his wheat and assuming all the risks of ownership. It was not to be expected that men inexperienced in the merchandising of wheat should step in and market wheat more economically, more efficiently, and more "orderly" than the experienced grain elevator men always have done.

and the record shows that the bungling beginners have cost the farmer 6 to 18c per bushel more than he ever paid before.

So long as the wheat growers credit the false and misleading promises of the pool promoters, they must expect to receive disappointing returns from their farming operations. The regular grain dealer who has studied methods of preparing wheat for market as well as the markets, has generally paid the wheat grower more for his crop than he could afford. He has invested large sums in elevator facilities and paid cash for the wheat when delivered at the door, while the pool promoters have invested not a penny, charged what salary they desired to take, and then settled with the grower after keeping enough to establish an emergency fund to secure new members and pay additional salaries.

It was but natural that the farmers would be dissatisfied and abandon the pools when they found that the pool method was the most expensive method of marketing wheat yet devised. The pool promoters gained the confidence and support of the farmers by maligning and traducing the farmer's best friend, the regular established grain dealer, but they have destroyed the farmers' confidence in them and their schemes by failing to make good their promises.

The Defeat of Farm Subsidy.

The senate vote of 45 to 39 that ended the Haugen farm relief proposal yesterday, taken in connection with the defeat of the measure in the house, and the certainty that the President would veto any equalization fee, must be considered decisive.

Equalization fee, farm subsidy and all like measures are dead.

The equalization fee is a compulsory pool, preventing a farmer from selling his crop at the highest price, and averaging him with his neighbor, thus taking from one farmer part of his property and giving it to another, which is unconstitutional. Other reasons why the bill should not be enacted into law are given by Sec'y of the Treasury Mellon in a letter published in full elsewhere in this number. For writing this letter the Secretary has been subjected to a column of vituperative abuse by one of the metropolitan dailies circulating largely in the corn belt. It is significant that the writer could only throw mud, unable to

undertake the refutation of a single argument made by the Secretary against the bill.

The attitude maintained by the farm bloc that it wanted the Haugen bill or nothing worked against a reasonable measure of farm relief, such as the export debenture bill devised by Professor Stewart of Illinois State University and explained by him at the Decatur meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n. This method also is advocated by Prof. Spillman, economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in his paper read at the convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, published in this number of the Journal.

The difficulty in the way of the enactment of an export debenture bill is that every producer of every exportable farm crop, as well as exporters of manufactures from farm raw materials would desire to share in the bounty.

If the farmers will be patient yet another year they may be able to purchase necessities in the way of manufactured articles at prices on the same low level as corn. Already iron pipe is shipped from Nancy, France, to Des Moines, Ia., and sold for less than the price quoted by the domestic pipe manufacturers. Also the German steel manufacturers are today quoting the International Harvester Co. on steel of a quality superior to that made in this country for the manufacture of plows at a price lower than the domestic manufacturer. Foreign steel is crowding in everywhere along the United States seaboard. The readjustment must come eventually. It is only a question how long organized labor can maintain its present absolute control over labor costs in our factories. When the operators of the shops and factories find that they can no longer pass the added cost on to the consumer they will have no choice but to follow the course of the union mine operators in Western Kentucky, Western Pennsylvania and Southern Indiana.

Delivery Without Surrender of B/L.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on May 9 modified its judgment of Jan. 9, 1926, in the suit by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., of Galva, Kan., v. the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co., Red Star Milling Co., and Edward Kelly Grain Co., affirming the judgment against all the defendants, except the railroad company.

Plaintiff Farmers Grain & Supply Co. shipped a car of wheat, S/O, notify Hausam-Bateman Grain Co. The draft and B/L given to the bank at Galva were lost in transmission. The Hausam-Bateman Grain Co. directed the railroad company to notify the Edward Kelly Grain Co.; but, as the latter had no B/L, it gave the railroad company a certified check for \$2,450 as security, and on its order had the wheat delivered to the Red Star Milling Co. Later the Hausam-Bateman Grain Co. gave its check in lieu of that of the Kelly Co., later giving an indemnifying bond.

The Edward Kelly Grain Co. collected for the wheat, but the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. and the Galva Bank never were paid. The court said:

Each party who took possession of the wheat, whether by purchase or otherwise, from one who had no power from the owner to dispose of it is guilty of a conversion, and all who assist in the wrongful appropriation and disposition, or shared in the proceeds thereof with guilty knowledge, is guilty of a conversion, and all are jointly and severally liable, even though all may not have been equally guilty.

Plaintiff was not paid for the wheat wrongfully appropriated and disposed of by the defendants, and has suffered a loss of \$1,990. The railway company and Kelly knew that the

wheat was delivered and disposed of without authority or right.

The court released the railroad company because the claim was not filed within four months, the stipulation in effect in 1921.—245 Pac. Rep. 734.

One Way to Get Settlement of Claim.

The Williams Feed Co., of Pikeville, Ky., waited over 6 months for the Aviston Milling Co., of Aviston, Ill., to settle a claim for flour alleged to be spoiled. Thereafter John Scott, a member, with Robert Williams, of the Williams Feed Co., ordered from the Aviston Milling Co., another car for another company at Pikeville, of which John Scott also was a member.

Here the Aviston Milling Co. ought to have discerned that the order was but a scheme to get a car of its products into the clutches of the Kentucky constables. As soon as this second car, for the friendly firm, arrived in Pikeville the Williams Feed Co. started suit and had an attachment levied.

Defendant was not served with process, but a warning order was issued on the averments contained in the petition, followed by the appointment of a corresponding attorney, and a copy of the attachment was also delivered to that attorney. Soon thereafter plaintiff procured an order from the circuit judge to sell the attached property to satisfy its alleged debt growing out of the alleged depreciated condition of the flour, which was fixed in the petition at the sum of \$1,000, one-half of which was because of the decreased value of the whole shipment of flour and the other half represented damage to plaintiff's business as a result thereof. Some two or three days before the order of sale was to be carried into effect by the sheriff, the appellant, First National Bank of Breeze, Ill., filed its intervening petition in the cause, and alleged that, immediately upon making the attached shipment, the defendant transferred to it the B/L therefor, as well as the draft attached thereto covering its invoice, and it credited defendant on its books with the amount of the draft, by means of all of which it became the owner of the consignment, as well as the draft representing its value. Plaintiff denied all the averments of that pleading, and upon trial before the court without a jury a personal judgment was rendered against defendant, who had never appeared in the cause, the attachment was sustained, and appellant's intervening petition dismissed.

The bank took an appeal to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, but its attorney had failed to file any bill of exceptions or to make a motion for a new trial, and in the absence of evidence that the bank had title to the attached property the court could only affirm the judgment in favor of the Williams Feed Co.—282 S. W. Rep. 551.

Negotiations for a \$200,000 plant, to be erected at Lake Charles, La., for the manufacture of rice hulls into cellulose, were recently completed by a New England firm. Some 15,000 tons of rice hulls will be used yearly.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

22,106 passing thru Minburn, Ia., on May 27, leaking oats apparently from around the door post.—H. C. Smith, local mgr., Clark Brown Grain Co.

THE ideal life is in our blood and never will be lost. Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes contented with the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds he is doing—where there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger, which he knows that he was meant and made to do.—Phillips Brooks.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Secretary of Hay Ass'n?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will the Journal kindly give us the name and address of the secretary of the National Hay Ass'n?—Yale Elevator Co., Yale, Mich.

Ans.: The sec'y-treas. of the National Hay Ass'n is Fred K. Sale, of Winchester, Ind.

Time for Filing Claim?

Grain Dealers Journal: Does a claim for shortage on a car of grain have to be filed with the R. R. Co. within six months? If so, is it six months from the date of the bill of lading or the unloading weight certificate?—Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

Ans.: The time is governed by paragraph b of section 2 on the back of the uniform B/L, reading as follows:

"Claims must be made in writing within six months after the delivery of the property, or in case of export within nine months after delivery at port of export. In case of failure to make delivery within 6 months after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed." Therefore the date of the B/L does not apply. The unloading weight certificate is the date from which to calculate time of filing claim, as that usually is date of "delivery."

If carrier's employees were guilty of negligence or carelessness in loading, unloading or in transit, with resultant delay or damage, there is no limit on time of filing claim; but if not paid suit must be started within two years and a day after the carrier wrote claimant that his claim was disallowed.

Census Reports Compulsory?

Grain Dealers Journal: Some time ago we received Form 131, Census of Manufacturers, 1925, from an agent of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

As our records are not kept in such manner as to furnish the information requested on Form 131, we destroyed this form. Since receiving first request for this information, the agent of the department has become very diligent and persistent and demands by both "last notices" and long distance 'phone calls that this report be made at once.

We are not at all willing to dig up this data unless it is compulsory that we make the report. Will you kindly advise us in the enclosed self-addressed and stamped envelope as to whether it is compulsory that we make this report?—Clell Coleman & Sons, Burgin, Ky.

Ans.: Clell Coleman & Sons are taking the census report too seriously. To figure out exactly the requirements of a report might take 40 clerks four days. It is sufficient to make answer to the best of one's ability, using estimates where the exact figures are not available.

The government should have the earnest cooperation of manufacturers in preparing these statistics, so that the government and the citizens can have a basis upon which to act.

Formerly this census was taken only once in 10 years, but now it is done every two years. So many grain dealers and millers have been annoyed by questionnaires sent out by the Federal Trade Commission, which are NOT compulsory, that they are prone to throw the census report in the waste-basket also.

The Act of 1919 providing for the 14th census, provides in Sec. 32 "that the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect and publish for the years 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927 and for every tenth year after each of said years, statistics of the products of manufacturing industries, and the director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary."

Sec. 24 of the Act of 1919 provided the penalty as follows:

"That it shall be the duty of every owner,

official agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his respective company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census schedule prepared by the Director of the Census under the authority of this act, or of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office approved March sixth, nineteen hundred and two, or of Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and any person violating the provisions of this section by refusing or willfully neglecting to answer any of said questions, or by willfully giving answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both so fined and imprisoned."

In the opinion of good lawyers the validity of the sections of the census act referred to is very doubtful; but there are no decisions affecting the validity of the various census acts passed by Congress.

The situation therefore is that the reports are compulsory until some one takes the matter into court. It is much easier to comply with the Act than it is to attempt to test its validity in the courts. It is not good policy for manufacturers to refuse to furnish the information, as such refusals might lead to more stringent laws or even a constitutional amendment that would be much more burdensome.

Miami Valley Dealers Discuss Trucking.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in Sidney, O., June 17.

The attendance was not as large as usual owing to the large movement of corn at many members' elevators.

In addition to the usual subjects generally considered at our meetings, we took up a new one, that of trucking the farmers' coal and feed out to the farms, and delivering the farmers' grain to the elevators, as quite a number of our members are doing, but this subject was too big to be settled at one short session so it was passed over until our next session.

Among those present were: Yoder & Co. of West Liberty; Mr. Circle, manager of the Farmers' Elevator at West Liberty; J. D. Studebaker, New Carlisle; E. L. Alton, St. Paris; E. C. Reichelder, Creders Ville; C. E. Andrews, Maplewood; E. S. Sheets, Botkins; J. W. Simmons, Pemberton; L. E. Vesper, Pemberton; C. H. Ginn, Sidney; Geo. Allinger, Sidney; Harry Custerborder, Sidney; Walter Meyer, Houston; O. E. Richeson, Celina; E. Francis, Russia; W. B. Moon, Conover; John G. Meyers, Pleasant Hill; C. H. Furgeson, Dawn; W. M. Miller, Elroy; J. C. Cole, Ansonia; W. D. Anderson, Union City, Ind.—E. T. Custerborder, Sec'y.



Wm. F. Heck, Pittsburgh, Pa., Deceased.

B/L Forger Caught.

A plea of guilty was made by John W. Holmes, alias Jas. Hunt, alias Volney F. Kent at Fargo, N. D., recently, to the charge of having collected \$1,100 from Ely, Salyards & Co., at Duluth, Minn., on a forged B/L.

Writing from Conway, N. D., last September Holmes informed the firm he had some grain to sell and asked for a quotation. He then forged a B/L of the Great Northern Railroad, making it appear that he had shipped 800 bus. of wheat, and attached it to a draft, which was paid by the Duluth firm.

When the grain failed to arrive, investigation disclosed that the railroad company had not received any such shipment. The post office authorities were informed and a search started for Holmes, who had given his address variously as Minneapolis and La Crosse, and after several months he was located at Fargo.

Indiana Pool Members Disappointed.

The Indiana Farm Buro Federation on June 15 notified members of the Indiana Wheat Growers Ass'n that the audit of the books of the pool for 1926 would be disappointing, as "members would not receive as much for their wheat as they expected."

The resignation of Joe P. Lackey, sales manager of the pool, has been accepted; and J. H. Gwaltney, the retaining his title as pres., will retire from the active management of the pool.

Returns to members will be little, if any, higher than at the close of the preceding season, when growers received an average price of \$1.43 for No. 2 wheat.

In the letter to members the management stated that

"Owing to the high market price of wheat in January and February growers were expecting a substantial increase this year over last year's price and it had been the hope of the ass'n to meet that expectation fully. However, owing to the failure of the sales department to function as it was believed it should have functioned, wheat was not sold in sufficient quantities during the period of high prices to make possible the increased payment expected."

Altho the board of directors of the ass'n and the sales committee had authorized the sales of wheat during the high price period, the salesman had reported that such sales were impossible, with the result that the wheat was not disposed of, the meeting was informed. It thus became apparent that changes in the personnel of the sales department were necessary in order that the mistakes or failures of the last year were to be avoided.

Under the new management and plan of operation, the wheat pool growers will be more closely informed of its operations through monthly reports, it was announced.

Close observers declare that the pool system of selling is wrong in principle and that the officials are simply making the sales-manager the scapegoat.

A coat or two or three of barreled sunlight applied to the inside of your driveway will encourage more patrons to make your elevator their place of business, and further, it is bound to bring out the better side of everyone's disposition who is surrounded by bright, clean environment.

Wm. F. Heck Dead.

William F. Heck, one of the best known grain merchants of Western Pennsylvania, died June 17 of cerebral hemorrhage in the Allegheny General Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. His illness followed a visit to the state college, where his son is a student.

The firm of W. F. Heck & Co. was organized in December, 1910, with Mr. Heck as pres. and general manager. He had previously been a partner in the Clark Grain & Hay Co. and had had milling experience in Ohio. At one time he was pres. of the Grain & Hay Exchange. He was 56 years of age.

He is survived by his widow and one son.

Secretary Mellon Points Out Defects of Haugen Bill

Andrew W. Mellon, sec'y of the Treasury, on June 14 replied to three leaders of the farm bloc who had requested his views on H. R. 7893, the Haugen bill, declaring the measure to be unsound and unworkable. He replied by letter, as follows:

The purpose intended to be accomplished by the bill is to raise the prices of wheat, corn, cotton and live stock above world prices. A board known as the federal farm board, for which is appropriated \$250,000,000, plus \$300,000 for immediate expenses, is to arrange with co-operative ass'ns and other dealers to purchase, store or export the surplus of these commodities beyond the demand for home consumption.

The taking of this surplus off the home market is to raise the price in the home market. The surplus is to be sold abroad even if the foreign price is below cost. The loss on the storage, or on the sale of the surplus abroad, is to be paid in the first instance out of the fund appropriated from the treasury. It is proposed to reimburse the fund by a fee (equalization fee) or tax on all these commodities sold by the farmer.

In other words, it is hoped to raise prices on part of the crop by taking a loss on a smaller part of it; and the method by which this is to be done is to divide the crop into two parts—the larger to be sold to American consumers at high prices and the smaller part to be sold abroad to foreign consumers at cheaper prices or even below the cost of production. The loss incurred in giving this advantage to foreign consumers is to be covered by money from the treasury and from the higher prices paid by American consumers.

Would Increase Cost of Living.—It is apparent at once that the effect of the bill will be to increase the cost of living to every consumer of the five basic agricultural commodities in this country. The equalization, while it purports to aid the farmers will be included in the increased price of the commodity and will, in the end be borne not by the farmer but by the consumer. The net result will be that the American consumer will pay the increased domestic prices which of necessity must include the "equalization fee" or the loss incurred in selling the surplus abroad.

Subsidizing Foreign Consumers.—We shall have the unusual spectacle of the American consuming public paying a bonus to producers of five major agricultural commodities with a resulting decrease in the purchasing power of wages, and at the same time contributing a subsidy to the foreign consumers, who under the proposed plan will secure American commodities at prices below the American level. European labor could purchase American product at a lower price and could live more cheaply than American labor. Foreign industrial costs would be lowered and the foreign competitor assisted in underselling American products abroad and in our home market. I can see no permanent relief for American agriculture through subsidizing foreign competition and that, in my opinion, is what the bill, if it becomes a law, will do.

Equalization Fee a Tax.—The so-called "equalization fee" is in reality a tax on every bushel of wheat or corn or head of live stock or bale of cotton sold by the farmer in this country; and the amount of the tax is to be fixed, levied and collected by the proposed farm board. The constitutionality of such a tax, fixed not by the congress but by a board, imposed in such a manner and for such a purpose, is at least extremely doubtful and might render ineffectual any legislation embracing such a feature. But in any event there would seem to be insuperable difficulties in collecting such a tax.

An Army of Enforcers.—The bill provides that the board may require every person engaged in processing or in purchasing any of the five basic commodities "to file returns under oath and to report, in respect of his processing or purchasing of such commodity, the amount of equalization fees payable thereon and such other facts as may be necessary for the payment or collection of the equalization fees; to collect the equalization fee from the producer and to account therefore; and to issue to the producer a serial receipt for the commodity." Every person who fails to account for such "equalization fee" shall be liable for such fee and to a penalty one-half the amount of such fee.

It is necessary only to remember the multitude of transactions which take place each year in the sale of cotton, corn, wheat, cattle and swine to realize how vast would be the machinery necessary for the auditing of such returns, the collection from the farmer of such a tax and for its transmission to the "equalization funds" in the hands of the farm board. The

intricacies of the income tax and prohibition enforcement appear simple by comparison.

What would be the net result of all this effort? In the end, the farmer might receive, if the plan worked successfully, a small increase in the price of his commodities. But in order to accomplish this result, the bill sets up a cumbersome machinery involving not only the fixing of prices by the farm board, but a control on their part over the agricultural industry and a power in levying taxes never before given to any board or agency of the government in this country.

No One Can Determine Fair Price.—The bill imposes upon the farm board the responsibility for determining what is a "fair and reasonable price" for the five basic commodities and their food products. It is provided that, in contracting with co-operatives or corporations or other dealers in these commodities, no payment of losses shall be made by the board unless the purchase is made at a price which, in the opinion of the board, is not in excess of a fair and reasonable price, and no sale shall be made in respect of which a loss would be sustained unless such sale is authorized by the board. Furthermore, it is provided that advances by the board shall be payable on demand whenever the board finds that the market price in the principal markets of the United States for the basic agricultural commodities or its food products, in respect of which the advance is made, is in excess of a fair and reasonable price.

A Mob of Bureaucrats.—Under these provisions it would be necessary for the board to enter into or approve a vast number of contracts, necessitating the employment of an enormous bureaucratic staff of government lawyers, auditors and inspectors. From a practical standpoint, I am unable to see how any board, no matter how able or efficient, could possibly arrive at a proper determination of a "fair and reasonable price" and the many other complex questions assigned to them. This is particularly true in view of the variety in quality and standards of products which must be dealt with under the terms of this bill.

The purchasers and processors of farm commodities are to be reimbursed for any "losses, costs and charges" sustained in removing the surplus from the market and maintaining in this country a price in excess of world markets. This is in effect a guarantee by the federal government against loss from storage at home or sale abroad. As our past average exports alone of the five basic agricultural commodities have been about \$1,500,000,000 per annum, it is possible to get some idea of the extent of financial liability which the farm board or the government will incur under the guaranty provision of this bill.

Would Stimulate Production.—In the end it seems to me that the bill will defeat the very purpose which it seeks to accomplish. The chief obstacle to farm prosperity is avowedly the disposal of the "surplus." The payment of a subsidy or the levying of an "equalization fee" or the artificial increase in any other way of the price of farm commodities, will inevitably result both in stimulating further production on the part of the farm and in decreasing consumption on the part of the buying public, thus bringing about a still greater surplus of products. Furthermore, if a subsidy of this kind is given to five agricultural commodities, the government could not logically refuse to give the same treatment to the textile, boot and shoe, coal and other industries which are finding some difficulty in disposing of their surplus products.

In general, a surplus is taken care of by a decrease in production or by an increase in consumption. The natural result of the proposed bill will be to increase production through higher prices for the particular commodities dealt with in the bill, and for the same reason to decrease demand. That is, the bill proposes to correct an economic condition by ignoring two of the most powerful economic laws, which in the long run must control. It seems to me that we can advance further in aid to the farmer if we try to work with and not against the teachings of experience.

A way out of the difficulties lies in the elimination of waste between the producer and the consumer, so that the farmer may receive a higher net price and yet the ultimate consumer may not have to pay more. This purpose can be approached through more orderly marketing and co-operation. The second way is to increase the demand for our surplus and thus raise the price, not to our consumers alone, but to the world.

Farming differs from most industries in that the output largely fixes the price, whereas, in manufacturing the price largely controls output. For this reason it would seem desirable to find some method not only of adjusting production,

but of distributing and marketing products in the most efficient manner possible. Perhaps co-operative marketing to the extent that it can be developed may help to solve the farmer's difficulties.

There are, of course, many inherent weaknesses in co-operative marketing, particularly when great and widely spread industries, such as cotton, wheat, corn and live stock, must be organized. But it is along this line, in working out the best methods of distributing and marketing, that the government can be of most help to the farmer.

Burden Too Big for Government.—Some of the measures which have been introduced for this purpose and are now pending in congress attempt to place upon the government too much financial responsibility for organizing, capitalizing and assisting business operations of doubtful merit. If public funds are to be employed, the same care should be exercised as would be taken by the average business man in using his own capital. They should not be thrown away as a bonus or subsidy to promote enterprise which could never succeed on their economic merits.

I believe there is a large field for the improvement of our farm conditions in the improvement of world conditions. An increased demand abroad better prices here without throwing the entire burden, as the bill proposes to do, on our own people and in favor of the foreigner. War increased production in America but the after effects have left many of the countries of Europe with currencies of rapidly diminishing external purchasing power. Europe is indeed our best customer. It is in the real interest of the American farmer and that the American debt commission has negotiated settlements with the debtor nations clearly within their ability to pay. This is but one step in the restoration of monetary stability, but it does represent a great constructive work and one which the administration has now practically concluded.

America's further aid cannot be governmental but depends upon the intelligence and courage of our bankers and investors in giving assistance to these countries willing to help themselves with a sound program of stabilization. I feel confident that within another year many of the nations whose buying from us is now paralyzed by a demoralized currency will have recognized and adopted plans for permanent restoration of stable money. With this reform the purchasing power of Europe should increase and with it the demand for, and the price of, our surplus.

In conclusion, I do not believe the principles contained in the bill now under consideration are sound or that the plan proposed would prove either workable or beneficial to agriculture. The unfortunate condition in which many American farmers find themselves today will be aggravated, not improved, by unsound legislation. We cannot successfully oppose fundamental economic laws.

The North Dakota Grain Dealers Ass'n is justly proud of its capable band. It is one of the prominent features of every convention. In addition to being an added attraction, it tends to mould the entire organization together.

Japanese beetle quarantine regulations were revised by the Department of Agriculture, effective May 15, to give the Department authority to require in the transporting of farm products, nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, out of or thru the regulated area, protection from possible beetle infestation. The protection must be in a manner approved by a United States inspector. With the additions made last December, the entire territory quarantined now includes six counties and parts of counties in southeastern Pennsylvania, 13 counties or parts of counties in southern New Jersey, and a part of New Castle County, Delaware.

Corn has taken its place as a definitely established fodder crop in the prairie provinces of Canada. Its development has had a marked influence on the growth of dairying in this area. Western Canada now produces millions of pounds of butter annually for export to the United States, Great Britain and other countries. A few years ago the prairie provinces had to import butter for domestic consumption. Crop of fodder corn of the prairie provinces in 1925 totaled 861,000 tons. Production by provinces was: Manitoba, 247,000 tons; Saskatchewan, 260,000 tons; and Alberta 354,000 tons. Average yield per acre for the three provinces was 4.2 tons, compared with 3.94 tons per acre in 1924.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Iowa Crowding Kansas Out of the Lime Light.

Grain Dealers Journal: Iowa is the best state in the Union and has more crazy politicians than any other state, and more mud roads than any good state.

Still we are living in hopes of better days.—J. H. Phelps, Lost Nation, Ia.

The Leaky Boot Pit.

Grain Dealers Journal: At this time of year, and earlier, many grain elevator operators begin to elevate water from leaky steel boot pans. It happens every time his narrow contracted shallow steel pan that is placed for the accommodation of rats develops a leak. The pans are so inaccessible the operator cannot get in to clean them and this results in the loss of time, good grain and christianity.

An everlasting concrete boot pit can be made waterproof, even if it is wide, deep and roomy. We have not used a steel pan in 10 years unless the owner cannot be convinced. We have placed the concrete boot pit in every grain state and they have proved waterproof and frost proof. The concrete boot pit will last forever; it does not rust out and leak. If properly arranged it can be kept clean and free from grain and rats.—Younglove Construction Co., J. F. Younglove, Sioux City, Ia.

All Galveston Agencies Cooperating To Prevent Congestion.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am pleased to give your readers information relating to our activities designed to avoid anything even approaching a congestion of the Elevator and Grain handling facilities at Galveston.

In anticipation of a heavy wheat movement through the Port of Galveston, beginning early in July, all interests connected with the handling of Grain to and through this Port have joined hands for the purpose of insuring grain shippers and Exporters against any obstacles throughout the Season.

The Representatives of the owners of foreign steamers have long since acquainted their Principals with the prospective movement and have urged them to supply sufficient tonnage. Assurance has been received that ample tonnage will accordingly be supplied by them.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce has actively sought the assistance of the United States Shipping Board and, with the very valuable help of our Congressman, Hon. Clay Stone Briggs, we have been assured that a large number of Steamers would be made available in time for this big movement.

In addition to this, we have been assured of the most active cooperation on the part of the Car Service Ass'n. in behalf of the Railroads serving the Port.

Some of the former difficulties arose from the action of Shippers themselves who would consign unsold grain to the Gulf, hoping the market would favor them and that sale of the grain could then be effected.

In the meantime, this unsold grain would either remain on the tracks or, if unloaded into Elevators, would displace just that much needed room.

Galveston is not a Grain Storage point, its facilities are designed to transfer the grain from cars to steamers and in order to achieve the best results it is important that steamers be available to meet the incoming shipments of grain and, equally important, that grain be promptly furnished to load the steamers.

The Export Elevators at Galveston have a combined capacity of 5,050,000 bus., an increase of 1,250,000 since 1921. We can unload as much as 500 cars of grain per day and in August 1921, at which time the facilities were not as great, 16,000,000 bus. of wheat were actually loaded aboard vessels at Galveston.

The cooperation of Representatives from the Railroads, the Steamship Companies, both foreign and American, the Grain interests, shippers and receivers, also Committees of the Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce seems to me will guarantee an intelligent handling of the situation.

These Committees are now ready to function.

In addition to the facilities at Galveston, already mentioned, there is an export Elevator at Texas City, capacity 500,000 bus., at Houston, 1,000,000 bus. and at Port Arthur, 500,000 bus.

These facilities, I feel satisfied, will amply take care of the business of shippers of Texas, Oklahoma and Southern Kansas, from which sections the Texas Ports must look for their export grain and grain products.

I am sure that I speak for all the Texas Ports in thanking you for giving publicity to this short statement of the situation. Cordially yours, Julius W. Jockusch, Galveston, Tex.

Advantage of Storing on the Farm.

Grain Dealers Journal: An axiom apparently followed by the most successful farmers is that of storing their grain on their farms. It takes little enough in equipment considering the benefits.

A farmer storing his grain in a public elevator must pay the costs of transit plus a storage rate. If he ships to a large elevator for storage he has to pay freight, at the same time placing his wheat farther, possibly, from the best market at the time he wishes to sell.

If he equips his property for storing he saves this freight and the storage charge, which can eat a large hole in his net receipts. When he is ready to sell he can obtain the best price from his local dealers and turn his grain at a profit.

There is no logical reason for the farmer

being unable to judge the market fluctuations as well as anyone. His reasoning powers will permit him to sell as near the top as others. And he can select the best market as well.

At the same time he loses nothing. If he has grain in store on his farm he can easily obtain credit. Grain is cash.

We have a very successful young German farmer in our territory who follows that principle. Unlike some of our grain farmers in this country, he is never worried about the Haugen bill, or other fool legislation designed for political propaganda.—R. L. C.

Ball Bearings and Their Advantages.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have received the May 10th number of the Journal, and have noted articles on which I would like to comment as follows:

Page 521—Safer Leg Equipment Needed. The advantages in the use of ball bearings in leg equipment from a fire hazard standpoint, lie in the fact that the ball bearing housing is designed to prevent escape of lubricant and the intrusion of dirt and dust. If the housing was not so designed, the ball bearing would not give the desired results in service, becoming economy of operation and low cost of maintenance. Therefore, ball bearings promote cleanliness and reduce the fire hazard.

Page 522—What Size Ball Bearings Are Needed for Head Shaft.

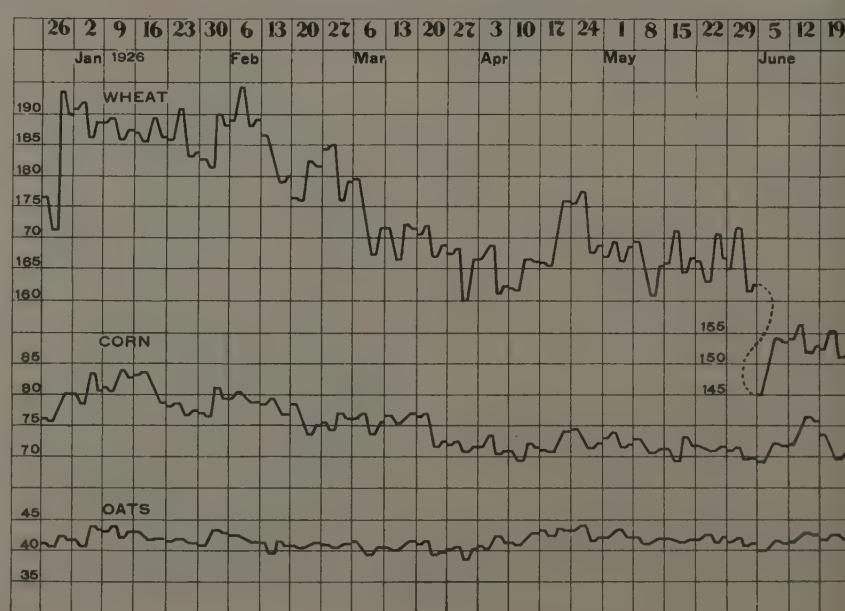
The selection of a ball bearing for any particular duty must be based on a comparison of the imposed load on the bearing with its rated capacity. All ball bearings have a certain rated capacity determined by the manufacturer and based on his policy for sale. Some ball bearing ratings are very enthusiastic while some are more conservative. A ball bearing rating can be anything. Its length of life, however, at a specified rating may be very different. That is to say, the higher the rating, the shorter the life of the bearing, and vice versa. The limit of the load that a ball bearing will carry depends upon the size and number of balls in the bearing and the speed at which the bearing operates.

In any installation, a suitable selection of ball bearing size can be made when the load on the bearing is known and this is not diffi-

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from Dec. 21 to June 19.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.

DATES GIVEN ON THE CHART ARE THE SATURDAYS CLOSING THE WEEKS INTO WHICH THE CHART IS DIVIDED.



cult to determine in the majority of cases. Using the manufacturer's catalogue ratings as a guide, selection of bearings based thereon will give adequate sizes for reasonable length of life. The reason S. P. L. had a difficulty with his SKF bearings was because the ball bearings were not of sufficient size to carry the load. In other words, the length of life was very much shortened by the fact that they were overloaded. If the bearings had been larger, they would have out-lived the rest of the machine. The following loads for adapter type bearings of various sizes are conservative and will result in many years of service. The ratings are at 300 R. P. M.:

1-15/16—3350 lbs.
2-3/16—4455 lbs.
2-7/16—6410 lbs.
2-15/16—7920 lbs.

The length of life for these ratings is approximately two billion revolutions, which at the rate of 300 R. P. M., 10-hour day, 300-day year, would give a length of life to the bearing of 33 years, for ideal conditions of ball bearing operation.

Page 524—Advantages of Ball Bearings.

Z. M. T.'s neighbor has found the solution for his hot bearing and fire hazard by installing ball bearings in his elevator. His reduction in his power bill of 30% represents the average savings. This, however, does not take into consideration the saving that he experiences from cost of maintenance and lubrication for these bearings. Equipping an elevator thus with ball bearings would naturally result in a reduction in the fire insurance rate on policies, and insurance companies recognize this fact, especially in flour mills, because of the great reduction in fire hazard.

Page 530—New Marine Elevator at Buffalo.

Here is a description of a very modern elevator. The equipping of belt conveyor and concentrator and rolls with ball bearings is another manifestation of the recognized fact that ball bearings in material handling equipment are beneficial. Think of the saving in power in this large conveyor, the saving in lubrication, and the saving in maintenance. When one stops to consider that each roll bearing is a small machine in itself, simply an elementary unit functioning in itself, it must be quickly recognized that when used in such large quantities as would be in a conveyor, the general overall efficiency and advantages of such a bearing must be very great.

Page 535—Fire In Concrete Elevator in Upper Sandusky. Burning of Grain in Concrete Elevator.

Fire in elevators does not always start from bearings. Friction in one form or another is responsible for a great number of them. However, it has been shown many times that a plain sliding bearing, when not lubricated,

creates sufficient friction to cause heating and subsequent ignition of surrounding oil laden dust or other combustible material. The solution is to remove this cause insofar as it is possible to do it, and the ball bearing is the solution. A ball bearing requires lubrication. The housing of a ball bearing, however, has to be designed right to keep this lubricant in contact with the bearing and protect the bearing from dust. This means that the lubricant does not escape. It means that the bearing is insured of a plentiful supply of lubricant. Should the quantity of lubricant become lessened, the ball bearing will run for a long time, and when running dry will make itself known before any danger from fire can result.

Page 537—Roller Bearings Save Their Cost and Then Some. Modernizing Grain Handling Equipment with Roller Bearings.

J. J. Culp and J. J. Underwood give in very few words exactly the advantages of anti-friction bearings in elevators. What they find is found by many other operators of elevators equipped with anti-friction bearings in the machinery. It is simply a verification of a fast recognized truth.—Yours very truly, Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, H. N. Carsons, Chief-Engineer-Strom Division, Chicago.

Tolerance for Natural Shrinkage.

Henry L. Goemann, chairman of the Transportation Com'ite of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, has modified his bill pending in Congress allowing a tolerance on claims for loss of grain in transit when promptly settled, and has had S. B. 4246 and H. B. 12070 introduced, changing the allowance from 60 lbs. per car to one-tenth of 1 per cent. The bill reads as follows:

"That Section 20 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof, the following new paragraph:

"(13) Any portion of a schedule filed with the commission which contains any provision exempting, or purporting to exempt, directly or indirectly, any common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act from the full liability imposed by paragraph (11) of this section shall be void to the extent that it limits such full liability, and its use shall be unlawful; and the commission shall have, and is hereby given authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, but either before or after the schedule becomes effective, to suspend the operation, or further operation, of such portion of such schedule, and defer its use or its further use, for and until the carrier shall by appropriate amendment to such schedule eliminate that portion of the schedule which exempts or purports to exempt, directly or indirectly, the said carrier from the full liability imposed by paragraph (11) of this section: Provided, that any schedule filed or tendered for filing may provide for a tolerance allowance not exceeding one-tenth of 1% of the weight tendered the carrier for shipment, but not exceeding the amount of loss of or damage or injury to the grain shipped in bulk which the carrier proves resulted from the inherent nature

of the goods to which the carrier in no way contributed, in the settlement of claims for loss of or damage or injury to grain shipped in bulk."

Meaning of July-August Delivery.

C. A. Allen and Kelly Murphy, doing business as Allen & Co., sent a telegram reading as follows:

"Birmingham, Ala., July 16th, 1919.

"Texas Grain & Hay Co., Waco, Texas.

"Wire lowest price ten thousand bushels of number three red and number three red clipped oats even weight July and August.

"Allen & Company."

T. P. Duncan and J. M. Haigler, doing business as the Texas Grain & Hay Co., made a corresponding offer, which was accepted.

Allen & Co. refused the oats shipped in August and the Texas Co. brot suit, the defense by Allen & Co. being that plaintiffs had agreed to deliver one-half the oats in July. On account of defendants', Allen & Co.'s, refusal to accept, the plaintiffs did not deliver all of the oats in August.

The circuit court of Jefferson County decided that Allen & Co. were entitled to one-half the oats in July; but the Supreme Court of Alabama on Mar. 21, 1926, reversed this and held that the term "July and August delivery" meant that the shipper could tender the grain at any time between June 30 and Sept. 1, all or any part, at his option, and he was under no obligation to deliver any part in July.—108 *Southern Rep.* 357.

New Pres. Wichita Board of Trade.

The new pres. of the Wichita Board of Trade, Edward Kelly, has had long experience in the grain business, beginning at Kiowa, Corwin and Hazelton, Kan. He sold his interest in the country elevators in 1906 and bought the business of the Kaufman-Boyle Grain Co. at Wichita.

Several years ago he became interested in the Imperial Flour Mills Co., later succeeded by the Commerce Milling & Elevator Co., of which he is now president. At one time, when his concern was known as the Kelly Grain Co., he controlled 15 country elevators.



Edward Kelly, Wichita, Kan., Pres.-Elect Board of Trade.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	June 10.	June 11.	June 12.	June 14.	June 15.	June 16.	June 17.	June 18.	June 19.	June 21.	June 22.	June 23.	June 24.	W.H.E. T.
Chicago	136	136%	135%	134%	135%	135%	135%	135%	136%	134%	133%	133%	133%	133%
Kansas City	128 1/4	129 1/4	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127%	126 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	125	125 1/2	125	125 1/2
St. Louis	135	135%	134	133 1/2	134 1/2	134%	134 1/2	134 1/2	135	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Minneapolis	138 1/2	140	138 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	139%	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	138	139
Duluth (durum)	130 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
†Winnipeg	133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	133%	133%	133%	133%	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Milwaukee	136	136%	135%	134%	135%	135%	135%	135%	136%	135	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
CORN.														
Chicago	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	76 1/2	76%	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Kansas City	74 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
St. Louis	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Milwaukee	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75	75	75
OATS.														
Chicago	42 1/2	44	43 1/2	42%	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
*Kansas City	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Minneapolis	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
†Winnipeg	47 1/2	48 1/2	47	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Milwaukee	42 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
RYE.														
Chicago	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	96	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Minneapolis	89 1/2	91	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Duluth	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
†Winnipeg	91 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	97	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
BARLEY.														
Minneapolis	65	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
†Winnipeg	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2

*July. †October.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n estimate of 1926 crop acreage compared with last year, is as follows: Manitoba: wheat, 2,047,000 acres, 1.2% increase; oats, 2,392,600 acres, 3.9% increase; barley, 1,337,800 acres, 5.2% increase; rye, 147,300 acres, 6.4% decrease; flax, 184,100 acres, 5.6% increase. Saskatchewan: wheat, 12,166,600 acres, 8.5% increase; oats, 5,428,100 acres, 3.1% increase; barley, 550,700 acres, 2.2% increase; rye, 194,200 acres, 4.7% decrease; flax, 455,900 acres, 8.1% decrease. Alberta: wheat, 7,239,200 acres, 9.2% increase; oats, 2,329,600 acres, 3.8% decrease; barley, 410,700 acres, 1.2% decrease; rye, 152,600 acres, 1.5% decrease; flax, 31,300 acres, 2.2% decrease. Aggregate: wheat, 21,452,800 acres, 7.9% increase; oats, 10,150,300 acres, 1.6% increase; barley, 2,299,200 acres, 3.2% increase; rye, 494,100 acres, 4.3% decrease; flax, 651,300 acres, 4.7% decrease. These figures represent returns from 85% of the country points in the three provinces.—E. G. Jones, mgr.

COLORADO.

Holyoke, Colo., June 9.—Crops, especially the wheat, are not looking very good here, and are sorely in need of rain. Even tho we have a good rain, the yield has already been severely cut, more especially the early wheat; the later wheat would respond splendidly to a good rain.—C. A. Stuelscher, mgr., Holyoke Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

INDIANA.

Lewiston, Ida., June 11.—Harvest in the Culdesac region is only three weeks off. The extreme heat of last week did not hurt fall wheat of this region and prospects are the best in years for a heavy fall wheat yield, the heat having advanced the crop, if anything. Rain would mean thousands of dollars to the farmers. Spring wheat is suffering, the low land being hit the hardest by the heat, the the upland crops are in good condition. The heat brot on the alfalfa so rapidly that farmers were forced to cut a lot of over-ripe stuff. The recent hot wave did do considerable damage to grain in the Palouse country, and much summer fallowing is the result. The spring crop in many localities is ruined. Fall wheat standing waist high and just heading out has dried out two-thirds up the stem, indicating the lack of moisture.—Peter Muench.

ILLINOIS.

Weston, Ill., June 8.—The wind the past few days has injured the corn in some places so that the farmers are having to replace it. Oats and wheat need rain.—W. W. Luhring, mgr., Weston Grain Co., Co-op.

Shannon, Ill., June 19.—Weather very wet and cold. Corn a good stand but only 6 to 8 in. high. Oats and barley very short straw but looking well on good land. Hay heading short and crop will be small. Unless we get warm weather at once cannot see how we will get a good crop of corn. Very little corn moving. Oats all moved out and some farmers buying from elevator.—Shannon Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 23.—More rain fell in the northern and central counties early in the week. It was heavy to excessive in places. It was too wet for cultivation and many fields were becoming weedy. Wheat, oats, meadows, and pastures were improved by the rains. The south third of the State is still droughty, the rainfall being inadequate as a rule. In that section corn is backward but its condition is fair. It has been laid by in Monroe county. The condition of winter wheat varies throughout the State. Some is headed short, but in the central areas there are many fine fields. The harvest has begun in the south. Oats are largely heading short; they are in generally poor condition in the south third.—Clarence J. Root.

INDIANA.

Poseyville, Ind., June 16.—Wheat is looking fine and there are 3-4 grains in the mesh.—Raymond Ramming, branch mgr., Igleheart Bros.

IOWA.

Page, Ia., June 19.—All crops good.—C. L. Miller.

Lost Nation, Ia., June 14.—We have had a fine 2-day rain now, no winds nor not too much rain either, just right. Oats look splendid, have enough rain to make oats now. Corn is fully up to a good average, looks very good.—J. H. Phelps, Phelps Grain Co.

Lanesboro, Ia., June 19.—The weather is the driest it has ever been here all old timers say, as reliable dry-weather water springs that have never been dry are parched now. Oats will be no crop if conditions do not change.—E. A. Maarsching, mgr., Independent Elevator Co.

KANSAS.

Macksville, Kan., June 17.—Wheat crop damaged by dry weather.—R. E. Hart, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Aliceville, Kan., June 10.—Wheat at present looks good. Little more acreage than 1925, but it will be two weeks before wheat can be cut.

Castleton, Kan., June 17.—The average yield of wheat so far is 18 to 20 bu. per acre. Harvest has just begun, and some fields are expected to yield more.

Bird City, Kan., June 10.—Light wheat crop here; too little moisture. Average yield for the county possibly three or four bu. Many fields not worth cutting. Summer fallowed fields and a few sod fields possibly make 15 to 20 bu. to the acre.—Albert Weaver.

Oketo, Kan., June 12.—The wheat crop will be short, due to high winds and drought. The chinch bugs are damaging the corn. Unless they are checked by this weather or some other means, some fields will be completely destroyed.—Clarence H. Saathoff.

Kinsley, Kan., June 22.—Wheat being combined today is testing 61 lbs., will grade dark hard, and averaging 25 bus. to the acre on a 100 acre field, being the first hauled to market. Other fields making 26 to 27 bus. I think my estimate of 137,000,000 for Kansas on June 5 is in line. Corn is doing fine since the rain last week, but acreage out this far is small.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

MINNESOTA.

Elmore, Minn., June 16.—Heavy rain and cool weather insures us a crop.—N. H. Mongeau, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 23.—There has been a decided improvement in the Northwestern crop situation during the past week, due to heavy, general rains. These covered nearly every point in the four states, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. Some places received from three to five inches of moisture, but in one or two districts in North Dakota, the precipitation was light. In some districts, oats and barley have shown a fine improvement and the average condition throughout the Northwest is better than wheat. In central South Dakota and in south central North Dakota, all small grain crops were badly hurt by drought, and the oats and barley, as well as wheat, are very poor. The general condition of corn is good, especially in the southern half of the territory, where it is fully up to normal and has a fine stand and color. In the northern districts, it is backward in growth, because of so much cold weather. Should growing conditions be favorable from now on, the corn crop in the Northwest has excellent possibilities.—Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

MISSOURI.

Silex, Mo., June 12.—Wheat prospects are not very promising, not enough so as to warrant another elevator here.—H. W. Elckermann.

Kansas City, Mo., June 16.—Allen Logan, of Logan Bros. Grain Co., one of the best posted men on the southwestern crop conditions, estimates the Kansas wheat crop at 137,692,000 bus., calculated on reports from every county in the state. He says that possibly the state may raise 140,000,000 bus. as the result of recent rains.

NEBRASKA.

Waterloo, Neb., June 22.—The corn crop of this section is not quite keeping up with the advancing season. The growth has been checked by cool weather and shows but little change for the past week. Many fields are getting spotted and uneven in stage of growth and the color of the plant is showing the effect of the cold nights. Ground is in good condition and the crops well cultivated. We need some good hot "corn weather" and will want an occasional rain to go with it. There is plenty of moisture for the time being, with some recent heavy rains, but we are still several inches short of normal precipitation, and this lack may be felt later. We believe this condition of retarded growth applies to the whole eastern portion of the State. Our contract acreage of

field corn is larger than last year. We have not planted quite as much sweet corn, and the "independent" sweet corn crops (grown by farmers without contract) have been cut down somewhat. Wheat and oats will be light in this district, heads and straw being short. Alfalfa is also a short growth, and the native hay crop poor. This is not a clover or grass seed producing section, the output being negligible.—Chauncey P. Coy & Son.

OHIO.

Carlisle, O., June 24.—Not much wheat last year or this year. We have already handled about 30,000 bus. of corn of last year's crop.—Owen Gross.

Kettlersville, O., June 17.—Wheat and oats look good here. Corn is being replanted where cut worm took it and a few fields have been replanted for a second time. Weather has been poor for corn with the exception of a few days. The hay crop will be very poor. Many farmers have sown soy beans.—Walter O. Loy, mgr., Kettlersville Branch, Lock Two Grain & Mig. Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Bretch (Roosevelt p. o.), Okla., June 10.—The farmers are now busy cutting their wheat.—G. N. Dickson.

Carnegie, Okla., June 16.—Prospects average, yield of wheat about 20 bus., quality extra fine.—J. R. Thomas Grain Co.

Durant, Okla., June 15.—This is oat country and we will harvest a bumper crop.—E. W. Stewart, Stewart Mill & Grain Co.

Frederick, Okla., June 19.—Threshing returns are showing about 5 bus. per acre above estimates 30 days ago.—E. O. Billingslea.

Cashion, Okla., June 23.—New wheat is weighing 60 lbs. to the bu. and better, mostly better.—B. F. White, mgr., Farmers Exchange.

Checotah, Okla., June 17.—Oats are fair and the prospect for a corn and cotton crop has never been better at this time of the year.—Golden Berry.

Norman, Okla., June 17.—We will probably get a few oats this year, but the acreage in small grains is much lower than usual.—Chas. Massey, Massey & Sons.

Cashion, Okla., June 23.—New wheat is testing 60 and 63 lbs. to the bu., some even better. Some of it contains a little yellow berry, but not bad.—Mose Pennington.

Moore, Okla., June 17.—Wheat is making a good crop but the acreage is below normal. This territory is swinging to cotton growing.—H. P. Dreessen, agt., Norman Milling & Grain Co.

Yukon, Okla., June 23.—Oklahoma has one of the largest wheat crops the state has ever been favored with. We estimate it at 80,000,000 bus.—Frank Kroutil, mgr., Yukon Milling & Grain Co.

Sulphur, Okla., June 16.—Oats are making a splendid crop, but much of the crop will be held, due to anticipated low prices with the early movement.—E. J. Webb, Farmers Grain Exchange.

Morrison, Okla., June 17.—Car situation good. Threshing just starting. Wheat outlook good; quality and yield good. Oats short account dry weather, but several big rains the last few days will fill.—E. M. Reid.

Durant, Okla., June 18.—Farmers are in the midst of oats harvesting. Durant is the center of the oats section and the two dealers here send men into the territory during the season to scoop into cars and ship according to directions.

Davis, Okla., June 16.—A hall storm north of here last Sunday damaged considerable standing grain. Many acres will not be cut. The corn crop hereabouts is several weeks late and not expected to make much of a crop.—Davis Grain Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lake Andes, S. D., June 15.—Small grain in this locality is a complete failure.—H. Mansbridge.

Crandall, S. D., June 15.—Crops are very poor; with best of weather will only be one-third crop.—P. G. Miller.

The wheat belt of South Dakota won't get more than their seed back this year. Large sections will not market a bushel of grain.—L.

Vienna, S. D., June 16.—The local territory here has been badly damaged in the small grain and hay conditions from lack of moisture, to about 50% at least in all but corn. Ample moisture here at present.—G. M. Thompson.

Rutland, S. D., June 14.—Four inches of rain Saturday evening and Sunday morning.—Rutland Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Colton, S. D., June 14.—We had a heavy rain on the 12th and 13th, which came in the nick of time as our small grain was drying up in bad shape. About 2 inches fell, which is going to help the oats crop wonderfully, also will give the corn a good boost; the corn, however, was not damaged to any extent by the drought.—A. C. Wettstad, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

TEXAS.

Aubrey, Tex., June 9.—Oats in this section ruined by the hail.—F. B. Henderson.

Winters, Tex., June 7.—Crop is fairly good. Wheat was damaged by red rust. Oats are good but the acreage is small.—C. L. Green.

Godley, Tex., June 18.—We have a fine grain crop this season. Just begun to thresh. Some report as high as 109 bus. oats per acre.—J. T. Dillard.

Savoy, Tex., June 14.—We have some very good oats here this year, except for a little strip north of us that was damaged by hail.—J. W. Bell.

Melissa, Tex., June 10.—Wheat crop will produce between 20 and 25 bus. per acre; oats 40 to 60. We expect the movement to start next week.—E. B. Knox.

Celina, Tex., June 10.—Oats will produce around 40 and 45 bus. to the acre hereabouts. Wheat will run 20. We missed the hail that damaged grain farther south.—T. J. McAdams.

Celina, Tex., June 10.—Looks like we will have a bountiful supply of oats and wheat will produce well. Next week threshing will be upon us.—Virgil Michaels, mgr., Celina Mill & Elevator Co.

WASHINGTON.

Yakima, Wash., June 14.—Crops are excellent at this writing. Farmers in good circumstances and show no disposition to sell at prevailing prices.—Parker Hahn Co.

Arbitration Decision Enforced by Court.

Arbitration Comite No. 3 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n in April, 1924, awarded \$791.01 from Wenzel Grain & Feed Co., of Wichita, Kan., to the Smith Bros. Grain Co., of Fort Worth, Tex.

Defendant, Wenzel Grain & Feed Co., refused to pay the award, and was expelled from the Ass'n.

Suit was brot by the Smith Bros. Grain Co. to collect on the award, and judgment in its favor for the full amount was recently given by the district court of Sedgwick county, Kansas.

The defense was that an award made in one state was not binding in another state. This was only a technical objection, as under the common law contracts do not lose their validity because made in some other state. Interstate business would come to a standstill if contracts made in other states could not be enforced.

E. T. Wenzel and Richard Fineiss were made parties defendant.

Shipments labeled in the language of the destined country are bound to be somewhat favored over those otherwise labeled.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

June 28-29. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Chicago.

June 29, 30, July 1. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

June 29-July 1. National Hay Ass'n, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Aug.—Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America at Ithaca, N. Y.

Oct. 18. United States Feed Distributors Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 18-20. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ravia, Okla., June 16.—Oats will begin their heavy movement next week.—Houston Lbr. Co.

Kiowa, Kan.—Elevators here and at Hardtner are piling wheat on the ground for lack of storage.

Bartlett, Tex., June 8.—Will have about 20 cars of new oats this season to go out, no wheat.—Lawrence Bros.

Moore, Okla., June 17.—Took in our first wagonload of new crop wheat today.—R. M. Swinney, agt., Oklahoma City Mill & Elev. Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 10.—The first car of the new oats crop arrived here from Killeen, Tex., today, graded No. 2 red oats, weighed 31 lbs. It was shipped to the Terminal Grain Co.

Frisco, Tex., June 10.—Hail destroyed a very large portion of our grain crops thru this territory. Insurance companies have been settling 100%. Where we expected to harvest a bumper crop we will get very little.—E. D. Roach.

Enid, Okla., June 22.—Our harvesting is nearly over, although it will take at least one week longer in the western part of the state. The moving of wheat seems very general and we think they will move it as fast as it is threshed.—W. M. Randels, Randels-Williams Grain Co.

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—Wheat situation June 11: Wheat inspected Aug. 1, 1925, to June 11, 1926, 340,984,000 bus.; in store at country elevators, 6,000,000; in transit not inspected, 5,000,000; allowance for seed, feed, and country mills, 45,000,000; total, 396,984,000 bus.; less in store at country elevators, uninspected Aug. 1, 1925, 2,719,000; total, 394,265,000 bus.; plus balance in farmers' hands to market, 6,500,000; grand total of 400,765,000 bus.—E. G. Jones, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 9.—The first car of the new wheat crop arrived here June 9, six days ahead of the earliest previous record. The car was shipped by the Northwestern Elvtr. Co. of Frederick, Okla., to the Transit Grain & Commission Co. It graded No. 1 hard, 62.1 lbs., 72% dark, 11.40% moisture. Northern markets in need of this first wheat received samples thru the air mail from Leo Fotishman, who says a good premium was paid for the shipment by them but that the wheat was worth it.

Kansas City, Mo., June 11.—The first car from the new wheat crop arrived here today, coming from Grandfield, Okla., thru Wichita. The grade accorded this initial car was No. 1 hard, 61.8 lbs., 12.6% moisture, 12.48% protein, and 68% dark. The car was not offered for sale. The arrival missed making a record for this market by two days, and would have tied a 25-year-old record had it reached here on the 10th. Last year the first car arrived June 15; in 1924 on June 19; 1925, June 18; 1922, June 21; the previous average date was June 24.—Grain Market Review.

Additional Reports of Receipts and Shipments.

In addition to the reports of receipts and shipments from the various markets published in the Journal June 10, the following have been received:

San Francisco, Cal.—Receipts during May, 1926, compared with May, 1925, in tons, were: Wheat, 3,057-6,236; Barley, 24,431-25,123; Oats, 621-932; Corn, 4,680-1,295; Bran, 311-155; Beans (sacks), 33,835-14,770.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

Vancouver, B. C.—Exports of wheat from this port during May amounted to 2,310,391 bushels, divided as follows: to United Kingdom and Continent, 1,770,450; to Orient, 441,800; to South America, 36,951; to New Zealand and Australia, 61,190.—J. H. Hamilton, Sec'y Grain Exchange Division of the Merchants Exchange.

Denver, Colo.—Receipts during May, 1926, compared with May, 1925, were as follows: Wheat, 627,000-234,000 bus.; Corn, 337,900-345,650 bus.; Oats, 96,000-156,000 bus.; Rye, 1,500-4,500 bus.; Barley, 20,400-17,000 bus.

Shipments for the same periods were: Wheat, 45,000-43,500 bus.; Corn, 142,600-119,350 bus.; Oats, 52,000-90,000 bus.; Rye, ...-3,000 bus.;

Beans, 268-93 car loads.—H. G. Mundhenk, Sec'y, Grain Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts during May, 1926, compared with May, 1925, were: Wheat, 1,802,-2,916,833 bus.; Corn, 86,044-20,319 bus.; Oats, 220,706-1,887,154 bus.; Rye, ...-287,045 bus.; Barley, 58,020-342,950 bus.

Shipments for the same periods were: Wheat, 1,371,020-3,066,839 bus.; Corn, 8,572-42,857 bus.; Oats, 295,389-1,699,092 bus.; Rye, ...-332,271 bus.; Barley, 39,895-362,982 bus.—Ambrose Clemmer, sec'y, Commercial Exchange.

Montreal, Que.—Receipts during May, 1926, compared with May, 1925, were: Wheat, 12,995,-882,9-142,800 bus.; Corn, 192,683-126,689 bus.; Oats, 4,788,671-6,373,385 bus.; Rye, 2,290,080-3,663,419 bus.; Barley, 2,144,647-844,006 bus.; Flaxseed, 60,021-172,572 bus.

Shipments for the same periods were: Wheat, 5,602,380-6,801,833 bus.; Corn, 326-... bus.; Oats, 601,051-8,190,344 bus.; Rye, 60,000-3,823,178 bus.; Barley, 398,050-814,222 bus.—J. Stanley Cook, sec'y, Corn Exchange Ass'n.

Thirty-one agricultural counties in northern Ohio have mobilized to fight the invading corn borer.

The Chicago Bulls, Inc., were granted a charter by the sec'y of state at Springfield, Ill., June 14, but the corn and oats markets will get no aid from them, as they will devote their attention exclusively to athletic teams.

Crops Abroad.

Peru: Expectations are for a very large yield of the agricultural crops.

Denmark: Crops are progressing satisfactorily, and production and exports remain high.

Australia: has had favorable crop conditions of late, the weather being most satisfactory.

Yugoslavia acreage sowed to winter cereals is estimated to be at least as large as that of last year.

Bolivia: The harvesting of the crops is well under way. U. S. flour was the principal import during April.

Venezuela: The crop output for western Venezuela is favorable. Ciudad Bolivar prospects increased with the recent rains.

Greece has very favorable weather for crops, and production is locally expected to be considerably better than in 1925.

New Zealand: Recent rains thruout the country did considerable damage, but were very valuable to agricultural interests.

Salvador: The locust plague has spread over a large part of the country threatening serious damage, especially to the corn crop.

German crop conditions are not as favorable as last year, on account of the cold and dry weather that has been prevailing for some time.

Shanghai, China: Wheat crops south of the Yangtze River are reported normal in quality and quantity, but the northern sections report a poor harvest.

Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, South Africa: The agricultural position is not satisfactory. The winter crops and cattle are suffering owing to the lack of rainfall. Present crops are of better quality, however, despite the lateness of the winter.

Czechoslovakia: Although weather was quite favorable during April, considerable damage was done in May by severe hail and wind storms, and the temperature was very low. As a result agricultural work has been greatly hampered. Nevertheless, grain imports decreased for this period.

Indian wheat production is placed at 323,605,-000 bus. in the second estimate cabled by the Indian Department of Statistics. The first estimate of production this year was 320,208,000 bus. Crop prospects are good. The final estimate of the 1925 crop was 324,875,000 bus. Acreage this year is now placed at 30,288,000 acres. The final revised estimate of acreage for 1926 was 31,791,000 acres.

Argentina: Heavy rains during the latter part of the month over most sections of the country have favored planting and pasturage, but were harmful to the harvesting of corn, much of which will be stored in a damp condition. Wheat and linseed planting was begun in the latter half of May. Exports of the following Argentine products between Jan. 1 and May 28, as compared with the same period last year, in tons, were: Wheat, 1,456,000-1,969,000; corn, 1,093,000-600,000; oats, 330,000-288,000; linseed, 888,000-344,000; birdseed, 6,000-1,000.

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Co.'s 20th Street Elevator.

This elevator is a modern reinforced concrete fire proof structure located on the tracks of the Reading Co. at 20th and Hamilton Streets, in the heart of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., and is equipped for the efficient handling of domestic grain. In addition to which a storage in transit privilege will permit the reshipment of Western grain for export through the Port Richmond Grain Elevator, also reshipments to local destinations. The elevator was built for the Reading Company and will be operated by its subsidiary, the Philadelphia Grain Elvtr. Co., under the management of O. H. Hagerman.

The elevator contains sixty-seven storage bins varying in size. The total storage capacity is 250,000 bus. The plant is operated and lighted by electricity and all precautions have been taken to reduce to a minimum the risk due to fire and dust explosions. All parts of the building are well ventilated. The electric controls are located in dust tight rooms and all of the electrical devices are of a type designed to eliminate sparking. An adequate dust collecting system is installed throughout the plant and the ventilating window sash are equipped with an explosion venting system, so arranged that should any pressure occur within the building, the vents would be automatically opened and held in the open position, thereby relieving the pressure and tending to prevent damage resulting from explosions of grain dust.

Two parallel tracks lead in to the elevator's track shed. Three cars are placed on each track in position for unloading at one time, or six cars in all. Under each track are three receiving hoppers each of which will hold about 700 bus. of grain. Under each pair of receiving hoppers is one 24" receiving belt conveyor. Each belt takes grain from the receiving pits above it and delivers it to the boot of an elevator. Each leg has a capacity of elevating 3,600 bus. of grain per hour. Each pair of receiving hoppers is so arranged that when the grain from one hopper is being deposited onto the receiving belt, it is impossible for any grain to leave the other hopper, thereby preserving the identity of the grain from each car. Over each receiving hopper is a grating which prevents particles of foreign material from entering the pit.

A grating platform between each pair of receiving hoppers at the same elevation as the car floors is provided for the convenience of the men operating the car shovels in stepping to and from the cars. From these platforms the flow of grain onto the receiving belts can be controlled, signals can be received from or sent to the weighman on the scale floor and the elevator stopped in an emergency.

The legs are equipped with 54" head pulleys, 30" boot pulleys, 16" wide, 7-ply rubber belts running at the rate of 600 feet per minute and 14" x 6" Superior buckets placed on the belts at 14" centers. The elevator head shafts are driven by 30 H.P. 900 R.P.M. motors through worm gear reducers. Automatic back stops are built in the worm gear housings on the worm shafts in order to prevent the leg belts from running backwards in case the power is cut off when the belts are loaded. On account of the high starting torque motors which were installed, the legs can be started under full load without the use of clutches or other means of disconnecting the motors from the load.

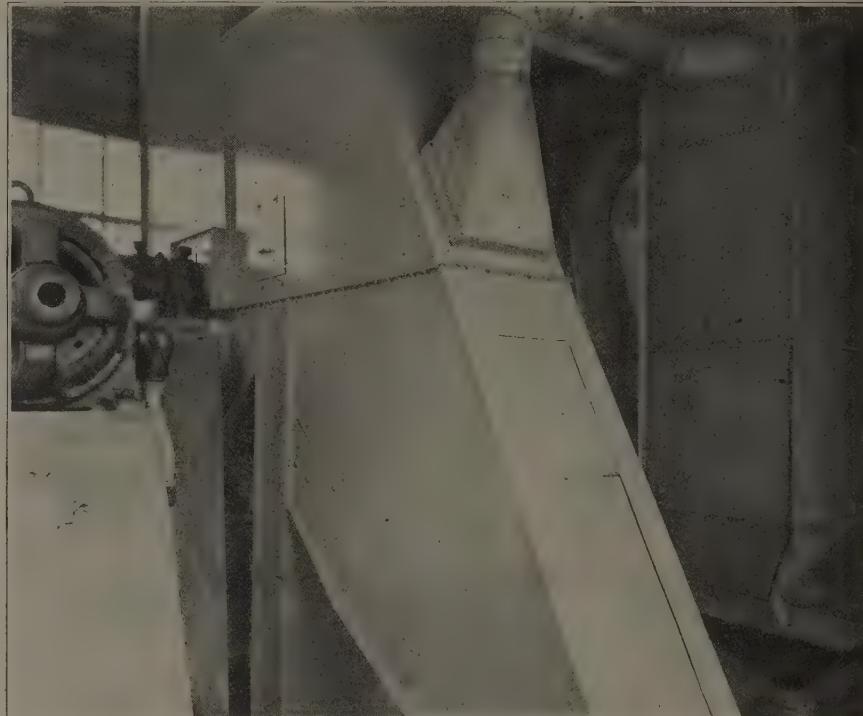
In order to keep the elevator belts at the proper tension, the boot pulleys are supported in automatic takeup bearings. The power to drive the receiving conveyors is taken from the elevator boot shafts and is transmitted to the head shafts of the conveyors by means of No. 78 detachable type chain. Due to the automatic boot takeups, the distance between the boot shafts of the elevator legs and the head shafts of the conveyors is not constant. In

order to compensate for this, counterweighted idler sprockets are run against the slack side of the drive chains, which automatically keep the chains in their proper position on the sprockets.

When it becomes necessary to operate the legs for transferring grain, mixing grain or for any purpose other than that of receiving grain from cars, the receiving conveyors are disengaged from the legs by means of clutches. The conveyors are equipped with 30" head pulleys, 24" tail pulleys and 24" 4-ply rubber belts running at the rate of 500 feet per minute.

Three automatic power grain shovels are provided for unloading cars. One for each pair of receiving hoppers. Power is applied to the shovels by one 10 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse motor through a Morse silent chain drive and line shafting. The arrangement is such that six cars are placed at the elevator and all unloaded without the necessity of further shifting.

At each elevator head is an 800 bushel Fairbanks hopper scale. Signals are sent to or received from the car shovel operators and the elevators controlled at points convenient for the weighman near the scale beams. The dis-



Motor Driven Elevator Head and Aspirator. 20th Street Elevator, Philadelphia.



The Scale Floor of the Reading Elevator at Philadelphia Is Well Lighted and Offers Little Resistance to an Explosive Force. [See facing page.]

charge from the scale hoppers is controlled by 24" rotary valves which are operated from points near the scale beams. Under each scale hopper is a turnhead which is operated from the bin floor. Each turn head directs the flow of grain into any one of four stationary spouts. At the discharge end of each stationary spout is a Mayo universal spout which covers one-fourth of the bins served by its elevator.

The hopper scales are of the iron frame, type S Fairbanks No. 1715.

Each elevator leg serves about one-third of the bins. Several of the bins, however, are reached by two elevators. Bypass spouts lead

from the Mayo universal spouts direct to the elevator boots so that grain can be spouted from one leg to another for purposes of mixing or transferring, even though all of the bins contain grain. Grain can be spouted to the elevator boots from any of the bins.

The principal function of this plant is to deliver domestic grain to teams or motor trucks. For this purpose there are two driveways under the bins. Grain is spouted direct from the bins into the trucks either in bulk or in bags. A 20 ton Fairbanks motor truck scale outside the building is provided for obtaining the light weight and two 20 ton Fairbanks scales, one in each driveway, on which

the loaded trucks are weighed when leaving the elevator. The motor truck scales are the Type S suspended platform construction, with a weighing platform 20 ft. long by 8 ft., 6 ins. wide. Munn bin valves are used for controlling the flow of grain from the bins to the wagons or trucks.

Dust Removal: Each elevator head is equipped with an exhaust fan so that, if desired, the dockage can be drawn out of the grain before it enters the scale hopper. In case any grain comes off with the dockage, it is trapped out before it reaches the fan and is spouted to the scale floor and delivered to the scale hopper where it is weighed with the main bulk of the grain. The dust passes through the fan to a dust collector located on the roof over a dust bin. The bottom of the dust bin is near one of the driveways where the dust can be bagged and conveniently loaded on to trucks for disposal.

A complete dust collecting system has been installed in the plant consisting of several floor sweeps on each floor. The dust from the floor sweeps on the lower floors is drawn to a dust collector located on the roof over the track shed from where it is relayed to the dust collector over the dust bin. The dust from the floor sweeps on the upper floors is delivered direct to the collector over the dust bin. Each unit is supplied with a trap so that if any grain is swept up with the dust, it will be trapped out before the dust reaches the fan. Nine exhaust fans are used, 1-30 inch, 1-35", 2-45" and 3-50".

The building and present equipment have been so arranged that grain cleaners, bagging and weighing machines or almost any type of grain conditioning apparatus can be installed with only slight alterations.

Eleven electric motors supply power for the house, 3-30 h.p.; 7-10 h.p., and 1-15 h.p. The motors used to drive the fans, the grain shovels and one of the legs are Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Motors.

At a test which was made on each of the three leg motors, the fact was disclosed that the average load on each motor was 30½ H.P. and the average power factor was 77.7%. Each leg was elevating corn at the rate of 4000 bushels per hour at the time the tests were made.

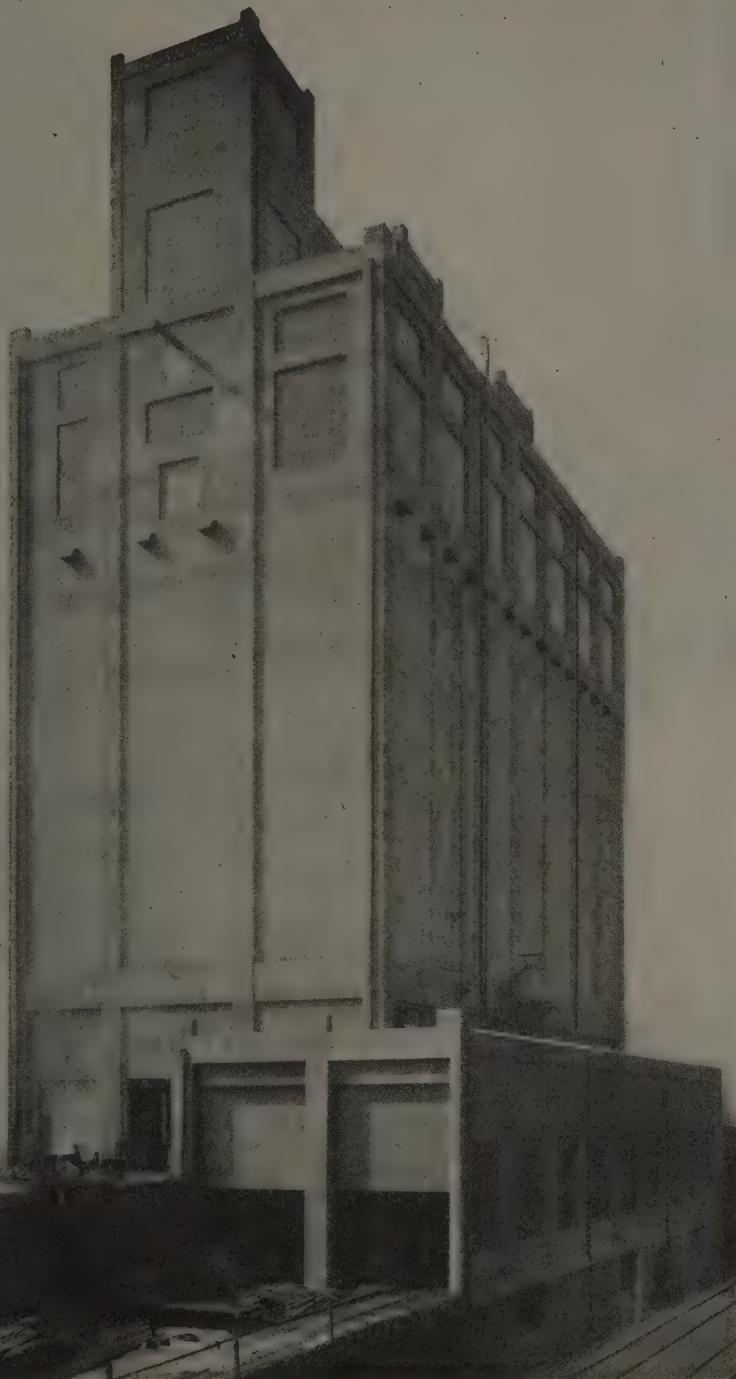
The elevator was built by the Fegles Cons. Co. The flexible car loading spout, the transfer spouts and all spouting on ground floor and in basement, the leg casings, the spout hole castings, the Munn bin bottom valves, the conveyors, rollers and pulleys were supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co.

The portable man hoist was supplied by the Weller Mfg. Co.

Steel sash and explosion venting sash operators are provided for all windows.

The Yukon, Tanana, and Matanuska Valleys of Alaska have fully demonstrated their adaptability to grain growing, and it is probable that the Susitna and Kuskokwim Valleys also are suited for grain cultivation on a large scale. By using hardy, early-maturing varieties of barley, oats, and spring wheat a considerable quantity of these grains is now produced.

Presumably because Circuit Court Judge E. E. Porterfield of Kansas City granted his wife a divorce and the custody of their two children, Alva W. Estabrook is supposed to have mailed the judge a package of pancake flour containing enough arsenic to make a single cake fatal. The package was marked "sample" and several descriptive circulars preceded its receipt. The family was made seriously ill. Estabrook was arrested in Denver May 28 and was returned to Kansas City where until two years previous he had operated the Estabrook Laboratory. He is charged with having written several threatening letters to the judge during the past year.



The Reading Co.'s 20th Street Elevator, Philadelphia, Pa. [See facing page.]

Ohio Grain Dealers Condemn Im-practical "Farm Relief" Measures

PRES. S. L. RICE of Metamora called the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n to order at the Break 'Em Hotel, Cedar Point, Wednesday, June 23rd, 10:30 a. m.

Bill Cummings made his piano talk and Ben C. Hoffner, crack banjoist, manager of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Toledo office, did the same, sandwiched with much enthusiastic applause.

Two verses of "America" were followed by the Lord's prayer.

E. C. KRUEGER of Sandusky welcomed the delegates. He said:

"All accomplishments are born about by concerted action. Remember, interchange of ideas is the real asset of an ass'n—and that's how we all grow."

He concluded with the wish that everyone enjoy the famous "swimming hole."

A. B. BEVERSTOCK, Lexington, responded.

PRES. RICE, before delivering his annual address, sincerely thanked the membership for the wholehearted co-operation given his undertakings during this past year. In his annual address he said:

President Rice's Annual Address.

We are now assembled in the 47th Annual Convention of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Ass'n. This in itself is very significant. Forty-seven years is a long span in the life of an individual or of an organization. An organization that has functioned nearly half a century is evidence that its founders built well.

The problems of the founders of this Ass'n were met and solved. The problems that face you and I must be met and they will be solved. How they are solved depends upon the interest you and I take in their solution. We must be willing to co-operate with each other in our local, state and national organizations. I say local organizations, and I stress on this because the state and national ass'ns cannot function well in dealing with our local problems.

Friends, we can do no greater service to the grain trade and to the American farmer than build strong local organizations and it will follow as night the day that our state and national organizations will have added strength. But all must put forth our best efforts and put it until it hurts.

I like the fortitude of that boy and girl whose father was a fisherman and lighthouse keeper. One morning as the father was putting out to sea he told the children, "If I do not return by dusk, you light the lamp in the lighthouse."

That evening as darkness was creeping upon them, and their father had not returned, they climbed to the top of the tower to light the lamp, only to find they were not tall enough to reach it. They then decided to get the lantern from their home, light it and hold it in the window of the lighthouse—but again they found they were not quite tall enough.

Brother says, "Sister, I will lie down and you can stand on me, then you can reach the window."

But Sister says: "I am afraid that it will hurt you."

Brother says: "We will try it, anyway."

After holding the lantern in the window for awhile, she looked down at brother and said: "Brother, I am afraid it is hurting you."

The boy replied: "Yes, it hurts, but keep the light shining."

It is up to you and I to keep the light of our Ass'n shining.

Dark clouds on the horizon. The lavish expenditure of money by candidates aspiring to high places in the official life of our nation tends to warp the confidence our citizens have in those holding positions of public trust.

Agriculture is in distress. There is no question about this, but the pitiful part of it all is that those who are taking the most interest in it are demagogues. The farmers' problems will not be solved by politicians, but will be solved by applying ordinary common sense intelligently.

Prize Oats: In our section of the state we grow the finest type of oats that can be found, so far as I have been able to learn, anywhere east of the Mississippi River. Why do we grow as a rule seventy to ninety-five bushels on an acre?

It happened like this, but first remember, things don't just happen—someone must make them happen. It was Kent Keilholtz of Southworth & Co., Toledo, who made this happen.

Kent imported car after car of the choicest seed oats that ever grew in Western Canada. We country elevator operators were induced to take on in many cases a whole car load and we in turn induced the farmers to sow them. Many times, I recall, we had to give Mr. Farmer his choice of paying for his seed oats, either so much a bushel or give us the overage over and above what his yield was on his regular oats. In every case but one they paid the money for the seed.

I fully realize the wonderful opportunity our Ass'n has in rendering service not only to those in the grain trade but to your friend and my friend, the American farmer.

We must consider the farmer, for without him we too would fail. Let us always maintain the high ethical standards established by the grain trade so our practices will stimulate in the public's mind a high estimation of business. May we make the inscription on the walls of the National Chamber of Commerce building in Washington a reality.

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, to see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

SECY J. W. McCORD, Columbus, presented the following financial statement which was accepted:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the year ending June 21, 1926.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of fiscal year,	
June 20, 1925	\$1,230.35
150 annual dues at \$10	1,500.00
Net proceeds—sale of Ohio Directory	7.00
Interest on \$1,000 4th Liberty Bond	42.50

Total receipts \$2,779.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office rent, 12 months	\$ 120.00
Expenses account June, 1925, meeting	75.29
Secretary's salary	600.00
Stenographer's salary	480.00
Postage	72.50
Printing, stationery, supplies	76.16
Telegrams	7.61
Incidentals	2.75
Chamber of Commerce, 1 year dues, U. S. of A.	10.00
Affiliation dues, National Ass'n	131.50
Secretary's travelling expenses	25.00
President's travelling expenses	101.35
Expense account fall meeting, 1925	63.96

Total expenditures \$1,766.12

Balance on hand June 21, 1926 1,013.73

Assets consist of 4th Liberty Loan Bond (AO-1242241), \$1,000; cash in bank, \$10.39; cash in office, \$3.34. Total, \$1,013.73.

PRES. RICE appointed the following comites:

NOMINATING: John H. Motz, Brice, chairman; Bill Cummings, Toledo, and O. E. Teegardin, Duval.

RESOLUTIONS: Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor; Charles Hiegle, Leipsic, and Luie Schuster, Toledo.

AUDITING: Charles Keilholtz, Toledo; J. K. Pollock, Middle Point, and Philip Sales, Columbus.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER of Sidney delivered an appropriate memorial to those members who had passed away during the past year. They are: Alfonse Mennel of Toledo, Henry M. Allen of Troy and Mrs. George E. Stevenson of Rosewood.

MR. BEVERSTOCK, in addressing the dealers on "Government Assistance for the Farmers," said:

Farmer Will Not Be Helped by Government Subsidy.

The success and prosperity of the grain business is dependent upon the success and prosperity of the farmer. Notwithstanding this unquestionable fact, there never has been a speech, a paper, or a resolution presented by any local, state or national association of grain dealers making the slightest reference to or suggestion of any plan that would be helpful to the farmer and especially to the wheat growers of this country.

The U. S. Steel Corporation has its eye at all times on the iron mines, the source of its raw material, and sees to it that the unmined mineral is conserved even to the extent of telling the government what it must do. The same

with copper manufacturing industries. The same with cotton.

The cotton manufacturers and middlemen take a great interest in the welfare and prosperity of the farmer who grows cotton. If he is in need of funds to combat the evil effects of boll weevil, the manufacturers, whom I would place in the same category with grain dealers, get busy immediately and tell the government that they must make an appropriation of whatever sum is necessary; and if the price isn't right and they see that the cotton farmers are dissatisfied, they start a propaganda with the slogan, "Buy a bale of cotton." It may start with a whisper, but they make its evolution a command, a yell, and finally roar until they get a price that is profitable and satisfactory to the cotton farmer.

We can exist without metals and we can eke out a livelihood without cotton, but we can't get along without bread. It is either a fact or a delusion that "bread is the staff of life," and no organization or individual has ever presented a feasible plan of showing the wheat farmer how he can be reasonably sure of getting even cost out of his efforts except as was the case during the World War. During that unfortunate period the farmers of this country rose up as one man. They answered the call and did raise more grain and food and helped the cause more than any other class of people. Now when help is needed for the farmer, there is no Moses to lead him out.

The farmer can't work to a cost system on wheat production because he doesn't know what price he is to get. The experimental stations maintained at state and national expense tell the farmers that they cannot make money on average priced land at less than \$1.50 per bushel; but what satisfaction is there to the farmer in paying taxes to maintain institutions that tell him what he already knows and then rubs it in and taunts him for his foolishness? But, no, gentlemen, this isn't foolishness; it is helplessness. The idiot says, why doesn't the farmer stop raising wheat if it doesn't pay even though it does produce the staff of life, and such assertions as this weaken politicians in their sincerity and reaches the ears of senators, congressmen, and even the President, and these high officials ask, well, why doesn't the wheat farmer raise other crops? There isn't one of them that ever combated this statement with the fact that 65% of the farmers of this country are tied hand and foot in the production of wheat owing to the fact that they cannot be assured of a crop of hay unless clover and timothy are sown on or with wheat.

The farmer must have hay to feed his stock and maintain the fertility of his land. Some of our Toledo friends have already started the wail of why don't we get a large crop of clover seed like we did years ago? The answer is that the farmer uses for hay nearly all he produces and he would produce and have more clover seed and hay for sale if the price of wheat could be indicated or assured above cost. There can be no permanent relief from the Tincher-Haugen and Aswell-Curtis bills. The cooperatives can be helpful only in certain places, even with the Yackum plan. The McNary-Haugen proposition will never be a realization, and it would



President Elect Philip C. Sayles, Columbus, O.

not be beneficial were it enacted into law. Some of you may say, why specify wheat? Why not corn, oats and other commodities? I'll tell you why.

First, the farmers of this country are well meaning, but they will never be organized so that they can act as a unit. Politicians, generally speaking, encourage everything the farmer suggests and which is the principal reason why he gets nowhere. But what I am apprehensive of seeing is, some of these fine days a bill forced thru Congress by the agricultural element that will not be helpful, but may be detrimental for the passage of some bill that might get them somewhere.

Second, in answer to Why don't we include corn, etc? Corn has a means of escape even though it is thru the medium of hogs, but wheat has no recourse in feeding to any animal or human being and has the further handicap of forced production on account of its being essential in the production of hay. Corn can be fed to hogs at present prices and allow the farmer to realize \$1.40 per bushel or a practical gain over the market price of 100%. There is nothing on earth you can feed wheat to and get a copper more than the market price.

Third, farmers are grasping at straws to find relief. The government is exercised and worried about the proper kind of relief, but is sincere in its assurance that it is anxious to help. The bills so far presented ask for too much. They are not willing to try one thing that is practical as an experiment.

This is not war time, but the government did make money over the guaranteed price of wheat to the farmer and many millions over the administration expenses. A tentative proposition for the government would be to pick out one kind of grain and try the plan of giving farmers a minimum guarantee. For instance, if it would wisely select wheat and say to the farmers that they may depend upon a minimum price of \$1.50 per bushel, the farmer would have some basis on which to work and he could then decide whether he could produce wheat at \$1.50 and make it pay.

If perchance world and home conditions would warrant a higher price than \$1.50, the government would not need to function or exercise its promise to pay and there would be no need of administration expense and no appropriation whatever would be necessary. Public and terminal elevators could be leased or commanded in case of purchase and the only possible chance of loss for the government would be the difference between \$1.50 and a lower figure, which I doubt very much it would have to take if other countries knew we had a minimum price.

If a surplus would have to be taken care of for a year or two, the government could say, we have wheat in the elevator and we have always been told that wheat in the mill is a pretty good thing. If the old saying "as good as wheat in the mill" stands for anything, I believe that wheat in the elevator is equally as good an asset. Does anyone think for a minute that this country isn't big enough and strong enough to care for the surplus wheat there might be accumulated in a year or two? Does anyone think we haven't men like Julius Barnes who are able to merchandise a surplus with the probability of making that surplus pay a profit?

If wheat could be given a trial along the lines herein stated, I believe that it would still the agitation to help other lines until it could be determined whether the plan is successful. It seems to me that all bills and suggestions so far presented try to cover too much ground and the probability of their adoption is, therefore, lessened.

There is an uncalculated animosity existing between some of the farmers of this country and the grain dealers. It should and can be eliminated and cooperation should prevail just as much for the benefit of the grain dealer as for the farmer. A few weeks ago a farm bureau meeting was held in our vicinity and one of the members said to me: "Well, we have forwarded a resolution to our congressmen and senators asking them to favor the bills for farm relief." He said, "Now tell me why it is you grain dealers are having your state and national secretaries send word to your members asking them to write or wire their congressmen and senators to vote against the bills for farm relief?" I told him the bills if enacted would not benefit the farmer or anyone except a lot of officials and clerks to carry out the plans proposed.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended Mr. Beverstock for his courage and initiative.

J. H. Motz of Brice led the lively discussion that followed. He said, "Sears, Roebuck & Co. wrote off \$60,000,000 loss right after the war, but that today the farmers are unwilling to write their loss off. He opposed setting a price of \$1.50 per bushel for wheat, because then production would double, yes triple. Then the condition would be worse.

Farmers can raise wheat at \$1.00 per bushel and make money. We were all bullish at the wrong time. We must pay the penalty, instill

business methods of farming, and not ask for help."

CHAS. QUINN, sec'y Grain Dealers National Ass'n, said: How would you keep the Government from extending bounties to farmers of every other product than wheat, corn and oats? There are many, many farmers who are not producers in the sense that they do not produce enough various commodities to meet their own requirements.

MR. BEVERSTOCK: I do not recommend bounties for the industry, but brought that up by way of comparison only.

After a bit of asking and answering, the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PRES. RICE called the second session to order at 2:00 o'clock sharp.

A wire was read from Edgar Thierwechter of Oak Harbor, who was too ill with a sore throat and cold to grace the meeting with his presence, but despite these handicaps he didn't neglect to extend his best wishes for a successful meeting.

The Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Cincinnati Hotel Men's Ass'n, the mayor of Cincinnati and the chief of police of Cincinnati, all sent wires inviting the ass'n to hold next year's convention in their fair city.

SEC'Y QUINN, in addressing the dealers on "The Federal Government and the Farmer," said: The problem of legislation has become so acute the attentions of the National Ass'n have been devoted to politics since the McNary-Haugen bill was introduced.

We were not surprised when the House defeated the Haugen bill, but didn't know what the Senate would do.

There are several reasons why we do not fear the Haugen bill. First, it is unconstitutional in that the president's power of appointment is unlawfully restricted.

Second, the proposed equalization fee is unconstitutional in that it constitutes an excise tax and the Constitution of the United States provides that an excise tax shall only be levied for government operating expenses.

Thirdly, it is unsound, violating economic principles indiscriminately.

Unfortunately when politics enters a problem the question of right or wrong is not considered; all common-sense flies out the window.

Politicians know the Haugen bill is wrong, unsound and unconstitutional, but plan to vote for the bill, probably for the psychological effect on their constituents.

The Democratic party held a caucus the night before the bill was voted on and at first decided to back the bill to place the embarrassing consequences on Coolidge's doorstep. (Further consideration, however, altered these plans, fortunately.)

As an illustration of what is going on down in Washington, Sec'y Quinn told of the following: Mr. Reynolds, chairman of the National Ass'n's Legislative Com'ite, was approached by Sec'y of Agriculture Jardine to sell his line of elevators in Indiana to the cooperatives at a ridiculously low figure, he himself to join the department of agriculture and show the co-ops how to make a success of the grain business. The same proposal was made to Mr. Wells of Peavey Co., Minneapolis.

The faulty logic allusively applied by Washington promoters of export grain corporations, etc., to wit, the merchandising of surplus steel production abroad at a lower than domestic price, was exploded with Sec'y Quinn's same explanation that manufacturers can control production and the farmer cannot.

This brought the theme to the pertinent consideration of the farmers independent and individualistic nature contrasted with the worldly price and the worldly market on which his product must compete.

A recent book published by a librarian of Washington points out that the Haugen bill is unsound and uses past historical evidence to

prophecy the failure of the bill's purposes, going back as far as 2065 B. C. to indicate what may be expected should the measure be approved.

In the past 20 years we have not opposed any sane farmers' bill, for we thought it might do the farmer some good.

D. J. SCHUH, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, extended further invitations for next year's convention from the Cincinnati grain trade.

His opening story was about an Italian who tried to borrow from one of his countrymen who peddled fruit in the lobby of a large New York City bank building. The rejection was based on the principle that it was agreed the bank was to sell no sausage and he was to lend no money.

We must do the same in spirit, to wit, cooperate, that we both may prosper.

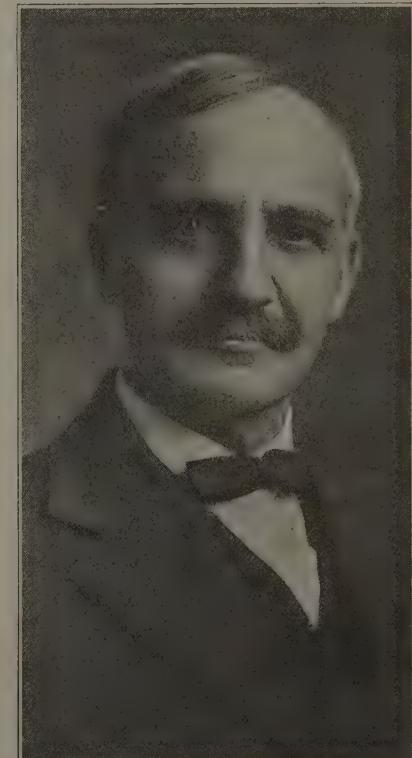
When an elevator ships direct to an isolated mill there is a possibility of rejection that isn't present when federal inspection is available as it is in a terminal market.

The terminal markets have made it possible for the Grain Standards Act to become effective by providing inspectors licensed by the Federal Government. You country shippers want federal grades to remain in force and want to eliminate that element of uncertainty that accompanies shipments not inspected by licensed inspectors. We can mutually benefit by co-operating.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, in discussing the World's Wheat Situation said, The U. S. has passed from first to second place in wheat production. Canada having produced two bumper crops in the last three years.

Europe is in a worse condition than ever before because of lack of production. This was followed with a thorough statistical summary of predicted yields abroad, coupled with the law of averages. These figures and surveys were interlaced with the alarmingly poor condition of our own spring wheat crop.

Broomhall shows a wheat production deficit



E. T. Custerborder, Sidney, O.
President.

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which he doesn't know how will be made up. Food requirements of Europe are larger than ever before and the supply is questionable.

The reason for hand-to-mouth buying is that over production has ceased in the U. S. Supplies are purchased only as demand warrants. The same holds true for Europe.

In concluding he summarized: The production for the world rests with Canada, Australia and Argentina. All must have bumper crops to see the world safely thru another crop year without famine.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Mansfield for his very illuminating report.

V. E. BUTLER, director in the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, faithfully verified Mr. Mansfield's reports of the soft wheat section. In addition, he said:

We have an abundant wheat crop in the Southwest, however. There is a sentiment in that section among farmers that it is better to market wheat within the first 60 to 90 days.

The farmer is satisfied with the price and he is willing to sell. He wants to get his money and pay his debts.

In a recent Kansas farmers' meeting not a farmer there disagreed with the fact that legislation will not correct the so-called farmers' ills.

We loan money on farm lands and I am happy to say have not had delinquent interest even in Indiana.

Landlordism and consequent lack of capital is the worst farmer evil, for it is proved that lack of capital contributes 33½% to all failures in U. S. and incompetency 37½%.

H. G. POLLOCK, Middle Point: Wheat crop very good—good deal better than last year, heading and filling out well—biggest crop in last 10 years. Hay wonderful, the crop being divided as follows: Timothy, 60%: mixed, 30%; clover, 10%. Clover being cut now, looks good. Alfalfa is all fed—but O. K. Oats promises to be 110% of a crop—some weeds but stands are satisfactory. Corn, good outlook considering lateness of season, one out of five fields just coming thru ground, is being replanted second and third time because cut worms have not been killed by hot weather and thunder showers as usual.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER, Sidney: 25% of the farmers have 100% crop outlook, oats small, 1½ foot high, heading out, adverse weather conditions force the forecast of but two-thirds of a crop.

Thursday Morning's Session.

Pres. Rice called the third session to order at 10:00 a. m. Thursday and opened the session with a reading of Henry L. Goeman's traffic com'ite report, as follows:

Report of Traffic Com'ite.

I sincerely regret my inability to be with you on the dates of your convention. It would have given me a good deal of pleasure to have been present and to have discussed the bills which I have had introduced in Congress relating to losses of grain in transit.

Owing to the congestion in Congress at this session it is impossible to get these bills acted on at this session, so we will have to wait until Congress reconvenes in December when I hope, with the aid of the grain trade, and the assistance of Senator Willis and Congressman Denison of Illinois, to be able to have these bills passed.

Senator Willis has been much interested in this matter and I want to give him credit for his earnest and sincere help which he has given me on this subject.

Herewith copy of Senate bill S4246 introduced by Senator Willis and same is identical with bill HR12070 introduced in the House by Congressman Denison.

These bills are to take the place of Senate bill S3069 and House bill HR3215.

Amendments: The reason for having the amended bill introduced is due to objections being raised to original bill that the clause compelling the Commission to refuse to accept any tariff containing provision exempting carriers from full liability imposed by paragraph (11) of Section 20 of the Interstate Commerce Act might prevent any reduction of rates or any new rates in such schedule from going into effect, and not allowing statute becoming operative against the clause of tariff offending only.

You will note the amended bill overcomes this objection and grants the Commission power

to suspend such portion of the schedule which exempts carrier from full liability either before or after the schedule becomes effective.

There was some objection also to a rigid deduction of 60 pounds per car owing to variable size of cars and therefore this was corrected to one-tenth of one per cent (1/10 of 1%).

There was some objection to the words "natural causes" so we thought it best to clarify the meaning of bill and believe the wording of the amended bill "from the inherent nature of the goods to which the carrier in no way contributed" does this.

I also had introduced a bill HR12069 in the House that the carriers failing to settle claims for loss, damage or injury of goods within 60 days from filing of claims shall be liable to the claimant for the amount of the claim and as additional damages 50% per annum interest with a minimum of \$25.00 damages and on claims where amount claimed is \$200.00 or less and further in case of suit where claimant shall prevail in an action to recover on his claim be allowed reasonable attorney's fee. The U. S. Supreme Court in a number of decisions has sustained the provisions of this bill.

I trust you can endorse the amended bill for loss or damage on bulk grain, also the new bill covering damage and attorney's fees where carrier refuses to pay.

J. H. MOTZ moved the endorsement of Mr. Goemann's action. Carried.

Improvement of Oat Crop.

J. S. CUTLER, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, said: There is a keener appreciation today among the better farmers of Ohio for the functions performed by the grain men and grain exchanges than ever before. We have every reason to believe grain men will function better in relation to the farmer as time grows on.

Adaptation of oats production in this state is limited by climate, use and soil.

Adaptation is the relation the crop or variety bears to soil and growing season in a locality.

There is four times greater wheat area in southeastern Ohio than oats area. In northwestern Ohio oats acreage is ½ larger than wheat. Northeastern Ohio oats and wheat acreage is the same. Half the area in southeastern Ohio is in pastures.

Where are we going on oats? What are the prospects that warrant production? There has been a small but steady increase in oats yield and acreage in the northern part of state but a decrease in the southern. Oats increase in acreage in the northern section more than corn. Thirty-six bushels to the acre is the state average, the sectional average increasing as you go north.

Ohio, however, is not favorably situated to produce oats.

Centers of high oats production lie in the Puget Sound region, in Manitoba, in north-eastern Iowa and northwestern Illinois.

The further a section lies from the center of production the better the yield will be from a variety of mixed seed.

COOL MOIST WEATHER in growing season is a prerequisite for satisfactory oats production. Ohio needs varieties that will mature before the hot weather sets in. A cool June and a wet June and July is correlated with the highest yield. Naturally farmers must grow an earlier oat in Ohio than in the north or northwest. The earliest variety obtainable must be sowed to produce successfully in southeastern Ohio.

N. E. Ohio is the white oats district and they are shipped to eastern markets where they command a premium.

S. W. Ohio oats are fed the not much is produced and yields are low. The red or Fulgrum oat has boosted yields 5-8 bus. per acre. At eastern markets, however, the red oat is discounted severely so the southern markets will take them because it is their standard oat and they will pay white oats prices for them.

Fulgrum oats have led in yield over all others during the past 6 years at the Experiment Station at Columbus.

Farmers are attracted by heavy weight oats, tho the grain dealer knows the seed costs less, the test weight is less, and the yield is less. Ohio grown seed of standard variety is the best seed for the Ohio farmer, and as he buys this and all other field crop seeds from the elevator

men, therefore you and your fellow dealers are directly responsible for the seed your farmers buy. Give them the right kind of seed and you'll get the right kind of a crop.

In the treatment of seed oats we find that a fanning mill is good only for cleaning out weeds, stems, etc. Further, there is practically no difference in yield between large, medium and small berry oats.

PRES. RICE hereupon called attention to two samples of oats which were passed about the audience for inspection. In his opinion the plump oats are far better suited to the northern section of the state.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER, Sidney, recommended that a good native oat should be kept for seed from year to year, which practice in the long run has proved to increase yields in his section of the state.

C. O. GARVER, Columbus, then delivered an address on What Co-operative Effort Will Do for You from which we take the following:

SEC'Y J. W. McCORD, reporting for the auditing com'ite, read the following: We have carefully examined the books of the ass'n and find them to be correct and in excellent condition.

E. H. BEER, Baltimore, Md., gave an interesting review of the German wheat demand in relation to the coming import duties which German authorities will soon levy.

J. A. A. GEIDEL brought the greetings from the Pittsburgh market. He went on further to say that the grain shipper woefully lacks the knowledge as to what is rightfully and recoverably his. "Don't hesitate to demand what's rightfully yours. You pay premiums for insurance and demand proper adjustment in case of loss; do the same with the carriers.

"A carrier is bound to deliver what a clean bill of lading calls for. By clean I mean a B/L having no notations placed thereon by the carrier's agents. Avail yourselves of the provisions of the Bill of Lading Act for it certainly has teeth in it. Take advantage of the losses you are now passing up."

PRES. RICE, before calling for the report of the nominations com'ite, extended his sincere and hearty thanks for the support, the co-operation, and the helpful willingness of the membership, in making his terms as president so highly pleasant and successful, and enlisted the same enthusiastic support for the one who should follow him.

From the last thought the logical deduction would be that Pres. Rice was not going to accept another term of presidency, regardless of the unanimous thought in everyone's mind and on everyone's tongue, viz: "He's got to be a third termer."

The nominations com'ite made the following recommendations: Phillip Sayles, Columbus, president; Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor, vice-president; J. W. McCord, Columbus, secretary.

But "Uncle Joe" looking towards the continuous progress of the organization of which he was the capable and diligent secretary for forty-seven years, ever since its organization at Put-In-Bay nearly half a century ago, and believing that the status of his health would not permit his closest attention which the organization he has so splendidly built deserves, withdrew his name from the candidacy for secretaryship. He chose E. T. Custenborder of Sidney as his successor and wished him success.

The amended recommendations of the nominations com'ite were unanimously adopted, and Pres. Sayles was greeted with enthusiastic applause as he took the chair.

Pres. Sayles pledged his all in the interests of the ass'n and enlisted the loyal support of the membership which made the terms of his predecessors so worthy of mention.

Ex-Pres. Rice nominated the Hon. Uncle Joe as an honorable life member of the ass'n and also as honorary sec'y for life. Needless to

say, this honor was bestowed most willingly and amidst an avalanche of respectful applause.

As a tiny token of the appreciation of the membership for what Mr. McCord has so faithfully done for the organization, W. S. Cook of Columbus, presented him with a beautiful silver loving cup, to be later inscribed with a most appropriate engraving.

This action was extended to include the excellent work of the retiring president, S. L. Rice. A hearty vote of thanks was evidenced by word of mouth and hand.

With a final respectful adieu to Hon. Sec'y McCord, Pres. Sayles entertained a motion to adjourn, *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

Bill Cummings' Cannie "Greetings" stirred things most mirthfully.

J. M. Bell donated calculators for belts and pulleys, showing all the technical relationships and proportions.

H. F. De Land of the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Columbus, had charge of registration. Over a hundred registered.

A folder of songs was given each songster with the compliments of J. F. Zahm & Co. The "Red Letter" was distributed in the afternoon.

Much time was devoted by the wiser delegates in traveling to and from Sandusky that they might obtain a better meal and more reasonable accommodations.

Bill Cummings and his wife are planning to move to Fremont to live that they may become better acquainted with the motorcycle cop that invited them to tea at the court house.

"Western" grain elevator machinery circul-
ars were distributed by the Union Iron Works, in addition to pads of paper generously donated by their local representative, John G. Troester.

The entertainment consisted of much dancing and gedunking, solos by Bill Cummings, and the dropping of much money with the concession holders, also the individual fight for life-size portions of food.

Fred Mayer of J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, was unable to lead the delegates in song as per the program, illness within the family calling him to the far west. Everyone regrets his not having been there and hopes the affliction is not serious.

Ladies in attendance included: Mrs. J. W. McCord, Mrs. C. O. and Miss Virginia Garver; Mrs. and Miss H. A. Brown, and Mrs. Carl Bryant. Sam Rice had planned to bring his wife, however the illness of the youngest prevented. Mr. Rice came nearly having to take a midnight flier for home at the end of the first day's session, the later word relieved his anxiety, but put a crimp in his proposed boat trip to Buffalo to attend the feed meeting.

From other markets and from beyond the boundaries of the Hawkeye state came: H. A. Brown, Chicago; E. H. Beer and E. H. Beer, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; W. S. Cook, McCord & Kelley, Columbus, O.; Horace Cook, Boston, Mass.; D. M. Cash, Columbus; J. B. Wm. Hax, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Johnstone, Cleveland; R. I. Mansfield, Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Ratcliffe, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Rice, Columbus; D. J. Schuh, Executive Sec'y Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exch.; and Phil Sayles, Columbus.

Supply, insurance, and association men included: V. E. Butler, Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Carl Bryant, Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo; J. M. Bell, Bauer Bros. Co., Sidney; H. F. De Land, Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Columbus; C. O. Garver, J. W. McCord Co., Columbus; Leroy Neal, Penna. Millers Ins. Co., Columbus; John G. Troester, Sidney, and Frank H. Tanner, Sec'y Ohio Millers State Ass'n, Columbus.

TOLEDO was represented by: H. Wallace Applegate, president Produce Exchange; S. M. Bender, Southworth & Co.; P. M. Barnes; W. W. (the famous "Bill") Cummings, J. F. Zahm & Co.; H. R. De Vore; Ben C. Hoffner, Lamson Bros. & Co.; M. P. Head; Charles R. Keiholtz, Southworth & Co.; J. C. Olinger; C. E. Patterson, Wickenhiser Co.; J. Staadecker; W. E. Stone; L. J. Schuster, C. A. King & Co.; C. Woody, and J. H. Zehr.

Among those in attendance were: F. A. Abbott, Bluffton; C. A. Amstutz, Pandora; R. G. Arndt, Bellevue; A. B. Beverstock, Lexington; W. S. Bricker, Payne; J. H. Bender, Loudonville; J. L. Cruikshank, Fostoria; W. H. and G. C. Cline, Ashville; J. S. Cutler, Ohio Exp. Sta.; Wooster; E. T. Custenborder, Sidney; Eli T. Dickey, Lima; Fred Dierksheide, Pomeroy; E. L. Diller, Bluffton; H. F. Dehring, Genoa; T. F. Fangboner, Bellevue; L. A. Gilliland, Haviland; G. A. Graham, Lancaster.

B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; D. C. Henry, Carey; C. A. Hiegele, Leipsic; L. E. Heifner, Bellevue; A. J. Hornung, New Bavaria; C. M. Jenkins, Norwalk; Fred Kalmbach, North Baltimore; J. Kempf, Pandora; Jesse Lewis, Troy; John H. Motz, Brice; A. MacDougall, Plymouth; H. P. Mann, Bluffton; G. H. Nichol, Oxford; W. H. Pickard, Bowling Green; E. I. Poyer, Bellevue; J. M. Pence, Jackson Center; H. G. and J. K. Pollock, Middlepoint.

Fred Rockwell, North Baltimore; Sam L. Rice, Metamora; A. M. Ringlein, Lima; C. H. Rogers, Litchfield; O. C. Robinson, Lima; A. J. Swary, New Bavaria; L. J. Stautzenberger, Sandusky; H. M. Shaeffer, Seven Mile; J. F. Sehringer, Plymouth; G. H. Smith, Hoytville; Geo. T. Stephenson, Rosewood; O. Slosser, Fostoria; A. P. and B. P. Sandus, Ottawa; L. A. Schumacker, Leipsic; O. E. Teegardin, Duval; Emery Thierwechter, Oak Harbor; A. T. Ward, Fostoria; and H. H. Warncke, Naomi.

During the summer the Buro of Standards will transmit radio signals of definitely announced frequencies once a month for use of the public in standardizing frequency meters (wave meters) and transmitting and receiving apparatus. The signals are transmitted from the Buro station (Dept. of Commerce) WWV, Washington, D. C. Similar transmissions from Station 6XBM, Stanford University, Calif., have been discontinued.

Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

Fort Worth Inspection Department Suffers Depressing Loss.

Gloom, sadness and despondency hovers depressingly around the portals of the Grain Inspection Department again, brought about by the departure from this life to the final resting place of all good cats, of our Beloved Felix. Felix, in stature, size and temperament, follows closely on the mysterious journey of John, who in his prime was known and heralded the greatest of all Office Cats. The loss of our dear John was greatly overcome by the advent of Felix, who had all the earmarks of filling the shoes of his departed ancestor in a real Catly Fashion. So far as we know, Felix was not a member of any of the Feline Clubs or Cat Fraternities of this community. His bright and happy nature carried him thru each day and added always to his popularity.

He, with his unselfish disposition and playful moods, was continually the recipient of the kindnesses of all the first class cats. This double loss of John and Felix brings added sorrow to Chief Inspector Nigh, who devotes all spare time to the uplift work among down-trodden cats. We placed the remains of Felix gently alongside the body of John and may these two giants of their race sleep peacefully among the Catnip Gardens of their Feline Heaven, where mice run in droves, back fences are plentiful, and little rivulets of pure cream are always near at hand. Felix leaves behind to mourn, the entire personnel of the fifth floor of the Niel P. Anderson building, and nine hundred homeless fleas.—Grain Inspection Department, Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exch.

What Co-operative Effort Will Do for You.

BY C. O. GARVER, BEFORE OHIO GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION.

While standing before you today in your 46th Annual Convention, I am reminded of a little verse I learned in the eighth grade of school that went something like this:

"Over and over again,
No matter which way we turn,
We always find in the book of life,
Some lesson we have to learn,
We must take our turn at the wheel,
We must grind out the golden grain,
We must work at our task with a resolute will,
Over and over again."

So it goes in attending these meetings, we have some subjects told over and over again, but each year some new ideas should be added, dressing them up, so to speak, with the new styles and inventions, and we carry home something that pays well for the time spent at these meetings.

Whether the organization I represent has in assets more or less than two million dollars or that in twenty years we succeeded in assuring to the grain dealers a rate of one-fourth of the original high rates, is interesting now only because these amazing facts tell how widely useful a properly conducted mutual insurance company has been to the ten thousand more or less country grain dealers of this nation.

Birth of Grain Mutual Insurance.—Along about the year 1900 there was a real demand, born of necessity, that some reduction be made in the Fire Insurance Costs on grain elevators. Rates were so high and so few companies would write insurance for grain dealers that the situation halted the progress of the business. Please bear in mind that there was real cause for these high rates. No one was particularly interested in seeing that fire hazards were eliminated, hence large numbers of elevators burned.

A committee was appointed at a Grain Dealers National Convention in Buffalo with instructions to see if they could not secure some relief from the exorbitant and prohibitive rates. The work of this committee resulted in the organization of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Motive Power Hazards.—It was necessary to make a careful study of all these new power devices, and go direct to the manufacturers pointing out the deficiencies. We were very fortunate to secure the co-operation of practically every manufacturer who sold internal combustion engines to grain elevators and have today standardized practically every engine of this type, thereby greatly benefiting both the manufacturers and the purchasers of these power plants.

About the time the price of gasoline and kerosene was increased, another period of development of power for grain elevators commenced. Electric power companies were being formed to furnish current for various enterprises and it was found to be very satisfactory for use in grain elevators. The early motor installations were very crude and no doubt were the direct cause of numerous fires in this class of property. It was again necessary to make every extended effort to secure the co-operation of the manufacturers of all electrical devices that were intended for use in grain elevators and through continual co-operation on the part of the grain dealers and the officials of the insurance companies, the electric power installations today have reached a very high state of perfection, without causing any increase in the rates of your insurance.

Co-operation Necessary.—Just how far I should go with showing you how necessary it was to secure the co-operation of every individual connected with the grain business, I do not know, but suffice it to say that we need the good will of the grain solicitors, terminal market men, the Agricultural Departments of the state and of the State University.

Just how can you apply this in a parallel with your efforts today to bring your business to a high state of satisfaction? You can use your greatest efforts in first co-operating with every agency to better your community; you can co-operate with the farmers who form the greater part of your customers; you can co-operate with the men who call on you from the various lines of business and if you meet them half way, you will find that they are cracked full of information that will be of a great benefit to you in your every day work. If you do not listen to what they have to say and ask questions of them you are missing a great opportunity because they learn of the experience of hundreds of men in your line of business, whereas your field is limited to your immediate neighborhood.

You get out of your business just what you put into it.

Did you ask your neighbor grain dealer to come to this meeting? If you did not you may have missed an opportunity to form an acquaintance that would be of great benefit to you. Many business men owe their success directly to what they have learned while attending a gathering like this. You cannot live alone. You need to co-operate and work hard at it all the time to keep posted in your line

Midsummer Meeting

Indiana Grain Dealers

of work. Knowing your nearest competitors is one of the most important features of co-operative effort.

Talk your troubles over with your neighbor. Don't wait until he makes the advance. It may be too late. Support all lines of endeavor that is trying to make your business better and make profits more certain for you.

Co-operative effort is necessary in your business. The more effort put forth the better your business will be.

From Abroad.

Syrian enforcement of new customs duties has been postponed until July 1.

Chile: Agricultural exports are moving steadily, according to a recent dispatch.

Ecuador import duties of approximately 25% will become effective on shipments received after June 30.

Czechoslovakia no longer requires import licenses for seeds, no export licenses for corn and certain seeds.

France: The import duty on flour and cereals for bread making has been temporarily suspended until July 31.

Cuban crop statistics will not be disseminated solely by the proposed general administrative board, as intended in a recently presented bill.

Yugoslav wheat exporters are endeavoring to effect direct contact with foreign purchasers, instead of dealing thru Braila and Bratislava, as heretofore.

Chilean wheat, barley and barley malt, oats, beans, peas and chick peas, and flour, exports decreased substantially, due to the low yield of the 1925 harvest.

Italy: Wheat exportation restrictions have been extended thru June 30, 1927. Italy's wheat imports for the 1925 period declined to the extent of 703,000,000 lire.

Persian government is commandeering all caravans in order to transport grain supplies to the Teheran district. The poor yield of the crops has resulted in a general depression.

Cuban imports of American yellow corn for the month of April totaled 32,000 bags, or 25% less than the 5-year average and not comparable with the preceding 2 years.—The Cuba Foodstuff Record.

India: Exports for the three periods, April, March (1926), and April 1925, in tons, of the following commodities were: wheat, 678 - 934 - 9,263; wheat flour, 4,347-6,376-6,035; linseed, 12,000-8,000-35,000.

Argentina export duty schedules were changed for the month of June, in gold pesos per metric ton, as follows: linseed, from 0.26 to 0.06; barley, from 0.30 to 0.33. Also the export corn duty was finally removed.

Finland: Wheat was the chief import item during April. Some 22,000 metric tons of grain were imported as compared with just half that figure for the preceding month. Normal production of flour is also reported.

British Honduras: Grain, flour, and similar products are among the few exceptions allowed in the ordinance effective Apr. 1 (to be in effect one year) providing for an increase of one-tenth in the existing ad valorem duties.

Turkey: Wheat arrivals from abroad are practically negligible, and spring sowings have been made under such excellent conditions that it is believed the Anatolian and Thracian crops will suffice for the Turkish market until the next harvest.

Spain: A recent decree provides that the manufacturers of all kinds of bread, and the stock companies of Madrid engaged in making bread are to constitute a consortium for the acquisition and distribution of flours and for the sale of the bread which they manufacture. Spain is reported to have a goodly supply of old wheat.

Dublin (Ireland) Port and Docks Board adopted a resolution of considerable importance to the corn and flour trade of Ireland resulting in a reduction in dues on foodstuffs, etc., entering the port from 11 1/2% of the schedule to 100%, and also the dues on ships on foreign vessels from 11 1/4d. to 10 1/4d. per ton, and on cross-Channel and coastwise ships from 7 1/4d. to 6 1/4d. per ton.—The Miller, London, England.

Norwegian Storting has finally passed the proposal to discontinue the State grain monopoly. It has also decided that a premium of 4 öre per kilo shall be paid for home-grown grains, the premium to be granted the farmers for both quantities sold and quantities grown for domestic consumption. It is estimated that

The annual mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n was called to order at 1:30 p. m., June 24, in the Memorial Union Building of Purdue University at Lafayette, by Pres. E. K. Sowash of Crown Point.

After expressing thanks to Purdue for its hospitality he appointed a resolutions committee of Charles Stephenson, Frankfort; George Arnold, Bluffton; and R. M. Hutchinson, Winchester.

SENATOR W. F. HODGES of Gary, in his talk on "Water Transportation Development" stated that water transportation was the most important economical problem before the American public, and appeared to be the hardest to solve. He showed the relation of transportation to the developing of industry and claimed that the railroads have been unable to keep pace with the increasing demand for economical transportation.

He outlined the three waterway plans now under consideration: the Mississippi Barge Canal system from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the St. Lawrence Waterway from the Great Lakes thru the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and the All-American system from Oswego to the Hudson River.

The first two plans he claimed would more

than repay the original cost each year and would maintain for the middle west its advantage of commercial, industrial, and agricultural center of the United States.

The All-American plan, he said, had been reported not practical by the 25 sets of engineers who had investigated it and he stamped the system as a plan by New York State to block all waterways development and force commerce thru its present channels. He urged all present to pull together for the Mississippi Waterway and the St. Lawrence development.

CHAS. B. RILEY, sec'y, asked that the resolutions committee consider a recommendation of these two plans in drawing up their resolutions.

T. A. COLEMAN, state leader of county agents, in his talk on the "Function of the Agricultural Agent," stated that the county agent shortened the road of information from the agricultural schools to the farm by 25 years.

He said that the duty of the county agents was to make a careful and complete study of the business of farming, to convey this information to the farmer and to bring about efficiency on the farm. He admitted that on some occasions county agents had gone beyond their proper fields in aiding the distribution of products to the farmer but stated that many cases reported were without foundation or were exaggerated. He asked the dealers to report to his office any instances they found of agents exceeding their authority and promised that the case would be investigated and corrected.

In closing he asked that all take a broader view on the whole problem of agricultural education and join forces to the end that the highest degree of efficiency will be obtained.

SEC'Y RILEY—"Your office has always been very good in straightening out grievances against county agents and I believe Mr. Coleman will be glad to answer any questions or hear any complaints."

MR. COLEMAN—"We invite information on instances where county agents have overstepped the bounds."

D. L. BROOKIE, Monon: "Should county agents sell coal?"

MR. COLEMAN: "No! They should not in any way participate in the distribution, help to weigh it out, or aid in any way which might make it appear that they were selling it."

The session was adjourned and machines were furnished for an inspection trip to the farm of Henry W. Marshall a few miles northwest of town where the dealers inspected a field of Purkoff wheat and saw Mr. Marshall's project cattle groomed for the eastern stock shows.

A reception and inspection tour was provided for the women at the Home Economics Building.

The Banquet.

The banquet at the Memorial Union Bldg. was attended by 160 dealers and their ladies.

E. K. SOWASH, toastmaster, introduced Pres. Edward C. Elliott of Purdue University, who talked on the history and activities of the university.

MR. A. E. REYNOLDS of Crawfordsville, representing the Grain Dealers National Ass'n addressed the meeting as follows:

Farmer Should Be Left in Control of His Business.

You perceive I am not on the program. I come as a sort of interloper representing the Grain Dealers National Ass'n. I bring to the Indiana Ass'n greetings from that organization and to express a hope that your business may be better during the coming year than it has been during the past year. I know the struggle thru which you have been passing for the last

five years. I firmly believe that the dawn of a new prosperity in the grain business is near.

We are confronted by the same questions of which I spoke at your meeting in Michigan City last year, namely, Is there a farm problem? and What is the matter with the farmer?

I am still of the opinion that there are farm problems, but they are not more serious than the problems of other business and are slowly and surely being solved. The greatest unsolved problem is the mental attitude. As soon as the agitation subsides, greater progress will be made in their final solution.

What is the matter with the farmer? This question cannot well be separated from the first. I think the question of What is the matter with agriculture, is much easier of analysis than What is the matter with the farmer? There is absolutely nothing the matter with the American farmer excepting that he is being farmed by the politician and the demagogue.

The agitation about farm legislation is becoming nauseating. The contest now being waged about farm legislation is a sort of mix-up between three or four interests, all contending to gain selfish ends. A large part of the general public is being left out of consideration excepting as to the hope of securing their political patronage at the fall elections.

Political Bunk: The direct and indirect beneficiaries of a high protective tariff, namely, the manufacturing interests, organized labor and the great banks in large commercial centers are working to conceal from the farmer his disadvantage resulting from this high tariff. The farmer is not disclosing the results to him of farm land speculation which is the cause of the most of the farm trouble. The first group is quite willing to vote a farm subsidy in lieu of the continued farmer support of a high protective tariff. The speculative group of farmers is willing to conclude the barter and let the general public believe that the subsidy is to aid agriculture, whereas it is only intended as a sop to meet speculative land losses. The politician is playing both ends for political patronage which he hopes to gain in November. Bunk! Political bunk of the rottenest sort ever perpetrated on the American public!

No subsidy is asked by the honest to God American dirt farmer. He does not want sop. He wants equal protection with other American industries. He wants agitation against the farming industry stopped. Give him a chance and he will show the same metal he has shown in the past.

In all of this scrimmage where do the millions of the so-called common people come in? Are we only to be allowed the privilege of paying the tax to subsidize a class, who do not want or need this subsidy? So far that seems to be all the consideration given to this vast majority of common people. The whole farm legislative scheme seems intended to create high food prices for Americans and low food prices for Europeans.

The Remedy: A friend of mine said a few days ago, "All the legislation needed is a universal farm libel law." He advocated a law to make it a penal offense for any individual to speak of or any newspaper to publish anything reflecting in any way on the financial or commercial soundness or prosperity of the farming industry. That would at least be refreshing. Such a law would close the loud mouths of political demagogues and still the pens of paid newspaper agitators. That innovation would at least stop a lot of the advertising of bad agricultural conditions that do not exist.

Now the tariff. The revision of the tariff to the extent that would give the manufacturer and labor only a fair and equitable share of the fat of the land; that would enable the farmer and these other millions of common people a chance to buy the necessities of life at a fair price; such a revision ought to be made and would go farther toward solving the agricultural problem than any scheme of unjust, un-American subsidizing.

I know that I am in imminent danger of excommunication from the Republican Party for such heresy. I may not longer be allowed at the shrine where I have politically communed since my twenty-first birthday. If, however, the bunk and stench surrounding that altar becomes much more nauseating, a relief from it may become welcome even to a hidebound Republican.

I want prosperity for the farmer, but I want it obtained in a way that will leave him his self-respect; that will leave him in control of his business and not under direction of government hirelings and political demagogues; that will leave him a free American citizen and not a subsidized serf.

Entertainment was furnished by the Campbell Sisters of Lafayette, who sang several popular numbers, and the "Ag" Symphony Orchestra, who made music with brooms, washboards, saws, sprinkling cans, etc.

The dancing which followed continued far into the night.

Friday Morning's Session.

The second day's session was called to order by Pres. Sowash at 9:30 a. m.

HON. EBAN H. WOLCOTT, in his talk on "Taxation," outlined the history of the system of taxation in Indiana. He urged a revision of the system, including the adoption of a state income tax, saying that the people will gladly co-operate and pay their full share of the expenses if they believe the system is fair to all. He stated that state expenditures in Indiana had increased 600% since 1900 because the people demand more and would not realize that they must be taxed to meet the bills. He urged a reduction of state expenses by levying a fair tax and budgeting expenses to fit the tax.

SENATOR HODGES was called upon for comments. He agreed with Mr. Wolcott on his fundamental ideas, stating that all states had gone wild on spending money and he urged economies all along the line, including Indiana's road building program.

DIRECTOR G. I. CHRISTIE of Purdue talked favoring the St. Lawrence deep waterway, and warned against building up a tax system that might serve only to make another source of tax rather than reduce the tax burden.

I. W. McCONNELL of Buffalo, in behalf of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, extended a hearty invitation to the Indiana dealers to attend the G. D. N. A. convention at Buffalo Oct. 18-20.

GEORGE ARNOLD of Bluffton read the report of the resolutions committee, which follows:

Resolutions Adopted.

TRANSPORTATION.

Whereas: Transportation is one of the greatest and most important elements that enter into the commerce of the country; and

Whereas: There is a well recognized necessity for improved and increased transportation facilities for the movement of all commerce including especially that which relates to the transportation of agricultural products and supplies, and that which will result in a fair reduction in the cost of such service; therefore be it

Resolved: That we approve the recommendation of Senator W. F. Hodges as presented in his able address on the subject, "Water Transportation Development," and that we favor the early confirmation of all plans to develop the St. Lawrence River project for deep water navigation, and that we also favor development of the water-way contemplated in the Mississippi River improvement and development project.

COUNTY AGENCY SERVICE.

Resolved: That we extend our thanks to Thomas A. Coleman, state leader of the County Agricultural Agency Service for his interpretation of the duties of such agency as provided for in the laws creating same, viz.: That such service is purely educational and should be projected along that line.

THANKS.

Resolved: That we extend our thanks to President E. C. Elliott for his address and co-operation in the effort to make the convention the success it has been. We also thank Prof. A. E. Wiancko for the services rendered in connection with the question of wheat varieties, etc.

We desire former Senator E. H. Wolcott to accept our hearty approval and appreciation of his able address on the subject of "Taxation." Mr. Wolcott was one of the men who organized this association and was its first president in the years 1902-03, and for that activity and the splendid foundation upon which the grain dealers of the state built and maintained the organization, much credit is due him.

To the local committees of grain dealers, viz.: Bennett Taylor, Albert Schnable and Robert Alexander, we owe much for the untiring, efficient and intelligent services in making it possible for this meeting to be the success it has been. We thank these men and now warn them that they may have to repeat their efforts at some future time, as all who have attended are loud in their praises for this meeting and suggest that we try it again.

We cannot adequately express our sentiments of appreciation of the splendid work so well presented by W. Q. Fitch and his "AG Symphony Orchestra," the character and quality of the music was both unique and incomparable with any we have ever enjoyed before. We appreciated the splendid address by A. E. Reynolds on "Legislative Matters" and concur in his conclusions as to the agricultural problems.

Every member of this association will carry away a pleasant memory of this splendid convention. The cordial and generous greeting we

received at the hands of the members of the Purdue officials and faculty. To the Hon. Henry W. Marshall, we desire to say that the trip to and over his model farm and the exhibition of the splendid herd of prize winning Herefords, will be long remembered; also the splendid fields of wheat now fast ripening with the prospect of a large yield of that new variety of soft wheat known as "Purkoff." Indiana being essentially a soft wheat state, this variety should receive the attention of all grain dealers and millers.

The ladies of the convention join in expressing their pleasure at being in attendance and entertained by the Purdue ladies as well as the gentlemen of the convention and all others whose every effort seemed to be to make this a real occasion for the ladies as well as the gentlemen present.

The report was adopted.

O. W. LARM, Oxford, a member of the Indiana Farm Buro and Indiana Wheat Pool, enumerated some of the farmers' problems and said that those two organizations functioned to solve those problems and that they had no fight with the grain dealer. He urged the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n to co-operate with the Buro and the Pool.

After adjournment the delegates were escorted thru the Engineering Building where experiments are being conducted by the American Railway Ass'n on a new air brake recommended by the Buro of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A trip was then made to the University experimental plots.

Convention Notes.

Many of the dealers brought their wives. Leo Hill distributed red leather memo books.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cosby were in charge of the registration.

From Toledo came Joe Doering of Southworth & Co., and Bill Cummings of J. F. Zahm & Co.

I. W. McConnell of the McConnell Grain Corp. came from Buffalo, N. Y., and D. J. Schuh represented Cincinnati. J. A. A. Geidel, traffic counsel, came from Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Indianapolis delegation included Mr. and Mrs. Don Hart of Hart-Maibucher Co., L. H. Rich of Hayward-Rich Grain Co., L. L. Wallace of Wallace-Good Co., Charles Weirick of Anderson-Weirick Grain Co., Mr. and Mrs. Lew Hill and two daughters of Lew Hill Grain Co., Ed. Shepperd and O. P. Larimore of Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McComas, R. B. McConnel of Bert A. Boyd Grain Co.

Among those in attendance were: H. C. Clark, Malden; O. W. Larm, Oxford; V. W. Moore, Kirklin; C. A. Hedworth, Remington; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Batchelor, Sharpsville; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Ashbaugh, Frankfort; Chas. S. Anderson, Stockwell; F. J. Baird, Kewanna; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Postlewait, Franciscaville; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Owens, Montmorenci; W. A. Summers, Ambia; E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; J. M. Hanna, Willow Branch; Mr. and Mrs. Ura Seeger, Marshfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Willoughy, Monticello; C. A. Stephenson, Frankfort; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; L. H. Jones, Stone Bluff; S. P. Marshall, Frankfort; W. W. Pearson, West Point; Addison Drake, Sullivan; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northlane, Union City; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Powell, Raub; R. M. Hutchinson, Winchester; D. P. Simison, W. P. Simison, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Simison, Rommey; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Worden, Tab; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Waltz, New Palestine; C. H. Hile, Ambia.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Reveal, Rossville; John Foster, Crane Station; G. C. Fox, Franciscaville; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Davis, Michigantown; Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Davis, Frankfort; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Doane, Frankfort; Ed. Arndt, La Crosse; Mr. and Mrs. H. Dickey, Parker; W. E. Rooker, Redkey; Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Bradford, Valparaiso; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Slingoff, Hoopes-ton, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Jones, Boswell; C. C. Cole, Geo. L. Arnold, Bluffton.

Northwest Grain Dealers at Helena.

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ment features which they contributed at the evening banquet of the Assn.

Following a brief discussion concerning a meeting place for next year, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

J. C. Templeton of Great Falls, Mont., was reappointed sec'y.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Resolve Against Burocrats

The 6th annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order on the morning of June 11 by Pres. Richard J. Stephens in the Davenport Hotel at Spokane, Wash.

Mayor Fleming welcomed the dealers to Spokane, and response was made by R. W. Wallace, pres. of the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n.

Oregon Grain Inspection.

C. W. WRIGHT, chief inspector, Portland, Ore., delivered an address on "Oregon Grain Inspection," from which the following is taken:

The Oregon Grain Inspection Department was established in 1917, but being a new department, we were called upon to render but little service outside of grain. The first two or three years we had very hard sledding trying to make ends meet, as we were given but a small appropriation by the state legislature to carry along the work. The department was supposed to be self-sustaining, working altogether on a fee basis. Gradually we were called upon to weigh and inspect other commodities and at the present time we are weighing, checking and inspecting practically all the flour exported from the Columbia river, and are called upon to certify to weights on oils, hides, peanuts, cascara bark, iron, seeds, silk floss and many other articles and commodities.

In 1917 we had but one inspection office, which was in Portland. We now have a fully equipped laboratory at terminal number 4 at St. Johns; one at Astoria and will open a shipping point inspection at Pendleton some time this month. Ours is the largest grain inspection department west of Minneapolis and one of the few state departments in the United States that is equipped with a chemical laboratory. At present the personnel is as follows: Chief inspector, four chief deputy grain inspectors, five chief deputy grain inspectors, five deputy grain inspectors, one chief deputy hay inspector, one chief deputy potato inspector, four stenographers, one office clerk and forty weighers and samplers.

During our rush season we employ upwards of 120 men.

Sampling.—Prior to 1924 the grain firms at Portland had men bonded to the state as seal breakers, to enable them to get samples of grain from cars plated on the hold tracks for inspection. For several reasons this was a failure, as many complaints came to us from the shippers and railroad companies, so we held a meeting with the Merchants' Exchange grain com'te and worked out a system under which we would do the sampling and inspection at a flat rate and deliver all samples to the Merchants' Exchange and place them on their respective tables. This has worked out very satisfactorily, and I do not think that a grain firm in Portland would care to go back to the old system of sampling, as we have given them the very best of service.

We have all cars inspected each day that are placed for inspection and the railroads can pull their tracks and place new ones for inspection each day. All cars are sampled in yards, but the only official samples taken are from bulk cars—sack car inspection is for diversion purposes only.

When harvest begins each year the interior grain buyers are always very busy and very anxious to get samples of all crops of grain tributary to their stations. As a rule each company has a man for this purpose who rides through the country getting samples of all lots of grain unsold in the warehouses. In Walla Walla, Wash., eight grain dealers got together about three years ago, and instead of each company sending out a man, they contracted this work to B. Scholl, as an experiment, his work being to sample each lot of grain stored in warehouses, to furnish each firm with a portion of said sample, with a state certificate covering each lot. This plan has proved a success and last year Mr. Scholl had thirteen grain firms to sample for instead of eight. Mr. Scholl is an experienced grain man and he understands the proper way of sampling. He stated that in practically every case the cars of grain shipped to the terminals checked with the grade we had given the sample, sent by him earlier in the season.

The inspection we intend to open in Pendleton this year is a shipping point and sample inspection office. All inspections there will be handled by request only. We will have a sampler meet all wheat trains over the O.-W. R. & N. railway at Rieh and sample all cars set out for inspection. These samples will be rushed to our office and graded and an inspection certificate issued. Should the party requesting this inspection feel aggrieved at the grade, he will

have ample time to call for a reinspection or federal appeal at the terminal before car is out of his possession. This is very similar to the service given in Minnesota, with the exception that the inspection departments there have their samplers fifty or sixty miles from the terminals and the samples are expressed to the terminals for inspection, instead of having an interior inspection office. We feel that this will be an excellent service for the grain firms at the terminals as well as for the interior shippers, for at times when loading ships they can use this inspection and bill cars direct to the docks or mills, instead of placing them on hold tracks in Portland, as is done at the present time, and thus saving at least twenty-four hours' time on cars.

JOHN McVAY of Lewistown, Mont., compared the Pacific Coast and the Minneapolis markets as outlets for Montana wheat. Minneapolis at present had the advantages of the future trading market, large storage capacity and ready disposal of wheat, while the Coast market was not a constant buyer. He thought, eventually, the natural market for Montana products would be on the Pacific Coast.

Remedy for Agricultural Depression.

W. J. SPILLMAN, agricultural economist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, became ill, and his paper was read by Pres. Stephens. Mr. Spillman advocates the export bounty plan devised by Chas. L. Stewart who addressed the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Decatur, May 12. In part his argument follows:

Anyone who thinks this situation will remedy itself in a few years does not understand the situation. The situation is extremely serious. The loss of buying power on the farm is affecting seriously the business of every town in the country that has a farming background.

If the prices of the major farm products could be brought up to par with the general price level the stimulation to business would be tremendous. The whole country would benefit enormously by it.

We cannot bring about this rise in prices by reducing production, because there are no substitutes to take the place of major products. How then shall it be done? Any plan that will accomplish the desired result without in the end doing more harm than good must be economically sound, and at the same time practicable in application. The president has said he would favor a proposal if it was sound economically.

Can such a plan be devised? Brazil has raised the price of her coffee to about six times its pre-war level, merely by restricting the output. England has done the same thing with rubber by identically the same method. Cuba has this year taken steps to do for sugar what Brazil and England have done for coffee and rubber.

Price Fixing Unsound.—Time will not permit me to show, which I could easily do, why the methods used by these nations are dangerous, and likely to result in final disaster, nor why the same methods cannot be used in our case. But the fundamental principle applied by these nations can be applied here. By a slight modification it can be made to give a permanent and satisfactory solution of our problem.

The thing to do is to allot to each producer, not the quantity he may produce, he must be left free in this matter, but the quantity of each major product on which he can obtain debentures that will bring him a specified sum, equivalent to a tariff, on the allotted production. Buyers would obtain these debentures in advance. The commission in charge of the matter would thus collect, in advance, a tariff on the entire product to be sold. In buying wheat, for example, from farmer X who holds a 6,000-bushel allotment, and sells 8,000 bushels to buyer Z, Z would buy from the commission debentures for 8,000 bushels turning over to X debentures for 6,000 bushels and returning to the commission those for 2,000 bushels.

X sends in his debentures and collects cash for them, less a small deduction for the commission's expenses.

When exporter W sends 2,000 bushels of wheat abroad, which has cost him the market price plus the debenture values, he would draw back the debenture values from the commission. This plan would not cost the government a single red cent, except a small amount required to organize the plan, all of which would be paid back the first year.

The public would, of course, pay the bill. But farmers in this way would get the needed boost in prices. Business generally would be greatly stimulated. Many moribund rural towns would

feel a new spark of life, and all concerned would live happy ever afterwards.

Not Price Fixing.—The foregoing plan has nothing to do with prices, is not a price-fixing plan. It merely puts farmers in a class with tariff-protected industries, organized labor at governmental favored railroads. If the principles outlined are not soon adopted I great fear a mass of agitation that will result in unworkable legislation that will increase the difficulties we are trying to remedy.

S. C. ARMSTRONG, Seattle, Wash., delivered an address on "Future Markets, Stabilizing Factor of Grain Prices," which will be published later.

J. J. LAVIN, Portland, Ore., made an appeal for better business practices in his address of "What Are We Here For."

Adjourned for banquet.

At 6:30 Friday evening the ass'n banquet was given in the headquarters' hotel. W. R. McDonald, of Seattle, acting as toastmaster. The several speakers were generously applauded.

Saturday morning Y. S. Yohe, Washington D. C., of the U. S. Warehouse Enforcement Office, explained the working of the federal warehouse act.

A. EUGENE KELLEY of Pullman, Wash. spoke on the ethics of the grain business from an interior dealer's viewpoint. He complained of the long time the Coast points took in making returns.

Resolutions.

The resolutions declared a belief that it is not necessary for the government to depart from the constitution and enact laws substituting a system of government by commissions or bureaucratic officeholders.

Deplored the present activities of department of the government to restrict the production of grain in favor of a limited number of favored persons.

Condemned price fixing by government individuals.

Urged the appointment of a legislative com'mttee of the ass'n.

Thanked the citizens of Spokane and the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n for entertainment.

Voiced regret at the passing of three members of the Ass'n, E. S. Chaffee; Thomas Ker and J. P. Livingston.

Suggested that the pres. appoint a com'mttee to prepare a code of ethics.

Resolved, That the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n favors the passage of a bill now before Congress, which bill provides that the Sec'y of Agriculture shall be authorized to license and supervise chemists to analyze protein content of wheat, and to issue uniform certificates covering such analysis; and to designate certain locations in the Pacific northwest, principally Spokane, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, as for the location of offices of supervising chemists.

Resolved, That the percentage of the protein content of wheat be reported upon a uniform moisture basis, and because of the general usage by millers and the government of recognized standards of 13.5, this association recommends that this figure be used as a basis for determining protein content.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., R. J. Stephens; vice pres., J. J. Lavin of Portland. Directors, one year—W. A. Ryer Spokane; A. J. Urquhart, Lind; A. W. Eaves Lewiston, Idaho; two years—R. J. Stephens; O. T. Cornwell, Walla Walla; I. C. Bonham, Tacoma, and J. J. Lavin; three years—Phil Benedict, W. J. McDonald, D. N. Fisher, Seattle, and E. A. Sutton, Portland.

Senator Smartweed, in a recent address, said: There are no methods of chemical analysis which will check manufacturers' statements. Therefore, if the open formula is to be the standard upon which mixed feed (mixed dairy rations) is to be bought, the dishonest manufacturer will get the business and the honest manufacturer will be driven out. It opens the way for fraud and misrepresentation to the consumer, and dishonest competition for the honest manufacturer—the very thing which feed laws aim to prevent. We are opposed to any practice which puts a premium on dishonesty.

Northwest Grain Dealers Meet at Helena

The first session of the twelfth annual meeting of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in Helena, Mont., June 7th at the Placer Hotel at 1:30 p. m.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Spencer, the meeting was called to order by the secretary, Mr. J. C. Templeton.

HON. SAM V. STEWART, ex-governor of Montana and president of the Helena Commercial Club, welcomed the dealers. Mr. Stewart expressed the pleasure of the commercial people as well as the people at large in Helena over having this meeting in Helena, and asked that the members avail themselves of the hospitality of the Commercial Club of Helena.

PAUL R. TRIGG, treasurer, Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewiston, responded for the association. He suggested that due to the continued criticism of the grain business that possibly those in that line of business had come to have what might be termed an "inferior complex" in regard to the dignity and importance of the business. If this be so, it is a great mistake. No business activity within the state of Montana today requires greater ability, a broader understanding, or a greater breadth of knowledge than this very business. He pointed out that the profits of any business can accrue only in return for service rendered and that no grain dealer could hope to secure a greater profit than the service which he individually could justify. The day of petty chicanery in business is a thing of the past and any successful business man realizes that it is only by the fairest and squarest and most efficient methods that he can expect to survive.

He further stressed the fact that the object of the Grain Dealers' Ass'n was confined wholly to developing better methods of serving the grain trade and that there never had been and never would be any agreements or combinations for the conduct of the grain business by the members of the Ass'n that were not dictated by a careful consideration of the rights of both dealer and customer in all matters.

Mr. Trigg further stressed the importance of the utmost frankness and sympathy between the farmers and the grain dealers and the necessity of selling the farmer on the idea that any charges assessed by the elevator for the handling of his wheat were based entirely upon the cost of such service with a reasonable and justifiable profit for the money invested in the enterprise.

Moved by L. L. Dean and seconded by J. E. Patton that the reading of the minutes of last year's meeting be omitted, and that they stand approved as written. Carried.

In the absence of the treasurer, the treasurer's report was read by the secretary. Moved by P. R. Trigg and seconded by J. E. Patton that the report be approved. Carried.

MR. A. J. OGAARD, extension agronomist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, gave an address entitled "The Grain Dealers' Opportunity to Help Improve Montana Quality and Yield in Grain." He spoke at length on the work his department is doing toward crop standardization and pointed out the advantages to dealers as well as the farmers of growing the grain best suited to the varied conditions throughout the state. His points were illustrated by means of charts and maps. His explanation of the methods of making tests was most enlightening. He mentioned the work of the Growers Ass'n and stated that there were a number of registered seed growers in several counties in the state. He urged that a contact committee be appointed in order to further the crop standard-

ization plan by means of co-operating with the growers and the county agents. An informal discussion followed, after which a contact committee was appointed as follows: C. M. Sweet, Belgrade; L. C. Walsh, Bozeman; Mr. M. E. Wright, Manhattan.

PROFESSOR CLYDE MCKEE of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont., addressed the meeting on the "Importance of Proteins in the Marketing of Montana Wheat." He stated the protein test is one of the important tests. He called attention to the fact that two-thirds of the baking is done by commercial bakers, causing an increasing demand for wheat high in protein. He stated that the accuracy of the protein test depends upon the sample—that this sample should be representative of the protein content of the bulk from which it is taken. He illustrated the work that the experiment stations are doing by means of charts and maps. Professor McKee said that the three factors effecting protein content were: Season, Soil and Seed. In closing, he pointed out that the farmer is demanding to know facts and urged that the attempt be made to get the dealer and grower together in order to reduce the misunderstandings that come up.

Following this, committees were appointed as follows, and their various duties briefly explained:

Committee on Nominations: Chairman, J. E. Patton, Great Falls; P. R. Trigg, Lewiston; H. E. Kemp, Missoula.

Committee on Discounts: Chairman, J. C. Templeton, Great Falls; John McVay, Lewiston; A. J. Maly, Great Falls; A. F. Strobel, Lewistown; E. M. Spencer, Great Falls; W. T. Greely, Great Falls; August Schwachheim.

Committee on Arbitration: Chairman, A. J. Maly, Great Falls; D. J. Kirby; A. A. Gad, Great Falls; P. R. Trigg, Lewiston.

Committee on Resolutions: P. R. Trigg, Lewistown; E. R. Lynn, Brady; L. L. Dean, Conrad.

Committee on Good Seed: Chairman, C. W. Sweet, Belgrade; M. E. Wright, L. C. Walsh.

Committee on Taxes: A. F. Strobel, Lewistown; W. H. Blume, Billings; George Bast, Great Falls.

MR. F. R. DURANT, manager, The Grain Bulletin, sent a letter tendering his regrets that he could not be present at the meeting due to illhealth. He urged that a committee on taxes be appointed.

The secretary also read a letter from the Attorney General to the Board of Equalization, touching on the taxation of grain in elevators; following this a communication was read from the State Board of Equalization to All County Assessors. The Minnesota law pertaining to this matter was then read, followed by an informal discussion.

A motion was made by P. R. Trigg and seconded by J. E. Patton, that the meeting adjourn to 9 a. m. Tuesday. Carried.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, June 8th, by the secretary.

MR. A. H. BOWMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture, gave an address rich in humor and good-will. He described conditions of fifty years ago, comparing them with the conditions of today, calling particular attention to the progress that has been made along the line of milling. He expressed his appreciation of the co-operation given his department by the Grain Dealers Ass'n. His remark to the effect that "during my tenure of office over a

period of fifteen months, no man has sold any grain in the state, but has been paid in full," was met with applause. Mr. Bowman read a brief financial statement giving amount of receipts and setting forth the manner in which the funds handled by his department have been used. In closing, he urged that the members of the Ass'n be not discouraged by the numerous trials that must be faced, and expressed his faith in the future of Montana.

The secretary expressed to Mr. Bowman the high regard held by the grain men for Mr. Bowman and his department.

MR. P. J. COLEMAN, district manager, American Railway Ass'n, Minneapolis, told of "The Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board." He described the movement of cars in the Northwest during the grain shipping period, explaining the work the Advisory Board has done in facilitating the handling of cars, so that the country elevators need not be blocked. He then gave a description of the vast amount of work and expense caused by the switching of cars at outside sampling terminals, and asked that some action be taken with reference to the abolition of the sampling terminals. He spoke of the evolution of grain handling and of the importance of the grain business in the Northwest.

He stated that there could be no half way point, that the sampling terminals would either have to be abolished or that they would continue the present system with an additional fee of \$6.30 to cover switching charges. He then invited the members to become members of the Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board and asked that they attend the annual meeting to be held in Helena on July 8th.

A spirited discussion followed, during which time Mr. C. L. Williams of Minneapolis spoke from the standpoint of the salesman in favor of maintaining the sampling terminals.

MR. M. R. DEVANEY of the Occident Elevator Co. of Minneapolis spoke from the standpoint of the producer and asked that the Ass'n offer the railroad \$4.00 for this privilege. Motion was made and seconded that a committee be appointed to act on this matter and report their findings to the secretary of the Ass'n. Committee appointed is as follows: D. C. Walsh, Bozeman; C. W. Sweet, Belgrade; W. H. Blume, Billings.

Report of the Nominating Committee was received, personnel of nominations being as follows:

President, L. L. Dean, Conrad; vice president, George Beckwith, St. Ignatius; treasurer, A. J. Maly, Great Falls; secretary, J. C. Templeton, Great Falls.

Directors for 1-year term: George H. Beckwith, St. Ignatius; H. C. Kemp, Missoula; E. M. Spencer, Great Falls; O. Harlan, Chinook; J. C. Templeton, Great Falls.

Directors for 2-year term: George K. Lattatt, Minneapolis; A. J. Maly, Great Falls; W. T. Greely, Great Falls; A. A. Gad, Great Falls; P. F. Brown, Lewistown.

Carried. All nominees were elected.

SECRETARY TEMPLETON read the report made by the Resolutions Committee, and on motion made by J. E. Patton and seconded by L. L. Dean, the following resolutions were adopted:

We, your Resolutions Committee, duly appointed, beg to submit the following report:

The Resolutions:

WHEREAS, the 12th annual meeting of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Placer Hotel, June 7th and 8th, 1926, has now come to a successful close, be it resolved

1st. That we wish to thank the city of Helena and Ex-Governor Stewart, president of the Helena Commercial Club, for the cordial reception extended to this convention and its members.

2nd. We express our appreciation to the management of the Placer Hotel for the use of its facilities and services rendered.

3rd. That we greatly appreciate the attendance of those who came from without the state to assist in making this convention a success.

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4th. That we particularly appreciate the addresses given by Mr. Ogaard and Professor McKee, of the Bozeman Agricultural College, on matters pertaining to Crop Standardization and Protein Analysis.

5th. That the address by Mr. Bowman, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the fine spirit of co-operation evidenced by his department is much appreciated by the members of the Grain Dealers' Assn., and it is their wish to cooperate in every way with his department to bring the conduct of the grain business to the highest possible point of service.

6th. That we commend the work of the directors of the Assn. for the past year and particularly the work of its very efficient secretary, Mr. J. C. Templeton, whose personality and character are such as to fit him for rendering valuable service in the conduct of the affairs of the Assn.

7th. That we regret the absence of Mr. F. R. Durant of Minneapolis on account of ill-health and it is the hope of the members of this Assn. that he may be completely restored to the best of health, in order that he may continue the splendid work which he has done for so many years in connection with the Grain Bulletin and kindred matters.

8th. That we greatly appreciate the kindness of Mrs. George Mason, Miss McLaughlin and Messrs. Hanlon and Stark for the entertain-

[Continued on page 725.]

A Concrete Elevator at Galesburg, Ill.

The concrete elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Galesburg, Ill., represents the carefully thought-out plans of an efficient grain man who desired to operate at a minimum cost for labor. The success of Manager E. Larimer's ideas and efforts is evidenced in his pardonable pride in the plant.

A business of about \$25,000 is annually done by the company in sidelines alone. In planning the building the plant was arranged so they could be easily and quickly handled. Nothing but fencing is ever permitted to lie outside. About 10,000 bus. of corn, oats and wheat, fifteen cars of commercial feeds and about 800 bus. of field seeds, including timothy, clover, alfalfa and soy beans are retailed during a normal year, besides varying quantities of salt, fencing and other supplies.

As the illustration shows, the elevator is all concrete. Its capacity is 45,000 bus. in 12 bins, all of which are hopper bottomed and so arranged as to utilize a maximum amount of space reaching as high as the grain can be elevated and as low as it will hopper into the bins. Four of the bins are 72 ft. deep. Grain can be mixed from seven of the bins as it is loaded into a car.

Grain may be hoppered into two chutes for bulk loading of wagons or trucks standing on the 10-ton truck scales in the driveway. Equipment is conveniently arranged for sacking from the same chutes.

Two dumps are provided, which empty into separate pits. The grain from each is fed to one of two legs. Thus two different grains

may be unloaded with no danger of mixing. The legs are operated by two 10-h.p. electric motors, coupled together with a clutch, and operated at the same rate of speed, so that either motor may be cut out and either or both legs run by one motor. By use of a large head pulley a 500-ft. per minute belt speed is obtained. A clearance of four inches is allowed between the outside edge of the cups and the leg casing. This clearance allows bags and other material of a like nature dumped into the pit to be kicked out of the door in the leg. The maximum, tested elevating capacity, using both legs, is 1,800 bus. per hour.

The pit, which sinks some 20 ft. below the ground slab, is absolutely water-proof. Paint and tar paper were liberally used between the three layers of concrete in the base slab and in the three layers in the walls of the basement and pit to a point above ground level. Sheet metal was used at the joining of the walls with the bottom slab, being embedded in the concrete. From the ground slab up the walls of the house are all poured concrete, as are all bins.

The ground plan of the elevator is rhomboid in form, 30 ft. wide by 30 ft. on the west side and 51 ft. on the east side, and 72 ft. high from the ground slab.

A 2-story concrete warehouse of 6 cars capacity is built against the south side of the elevator. Two doors at carfloor level are so spaced that 2 cars may be unloaded simultaneously without interfering with the loading of grain into another car from the elevator loading chute.

A half-ton freight elevator is operated by a 3-h.p. motor between the 2 floors of the warehouse. A door opens at the west end of the top floor, where a pulley is arranged for dropping barrels of salt or other heavy material to the farmers' wagons. Two planks have been arranged into a trough for sliding bags of feed from the same point into the farmer's wagon. Feeds are stacked so any brand or kind is readily accessible. Both floors of the warehouse are made of concrete, and as nearly rat and mouse-proof as possible.

A concrete lean-to is added to the west side of the elevator and is divided into office and scale beam rooms. In the latter plenty of additional space is provided for storing field seeds. In the basement beneath is a hot-air furnace which obtains its draft from a tall, concrete chimney adjacent the west wall of the house. Comfortable working quarters are thus assured.



Concrete Elevator at Galesburg, Ill.

Steel Grain Tanks Sealed Against Leaks.

A common fault of steel tanks used for grain storage is the development of open seams, or loose rivets, thru which rain will beat and spoil portions of the contents. It is common to find steel bins giving good service inside buildings where they are protected from the weather. Inside a structure they are inefficient storage since their circular shape takes up too much room and leaves so much waste space. Outside tanks can be used economically if made water tight.

Spencer Taylor, of the Taylor Grain Co., insured the dry safe keeping of his stored grain in the tanks illustrated herewith, by going over the inside seams about once every three years with a soft paint that seals them against moisture. He reports great success. Not a single kernel of grain in the tanks has been water damaged since the tanks were erected.

Mr. Taylor rates his house, on a spur of the H. & T. C. railroad at Van Alstyne, Tex., as having capacity for 20,000 bus. It consists of a headhouse with bin capacity for a little over 3,000 bus., and three steel tanks each having a capacity for 6,000 bus. Each tank is built upon a solid concrete foundation. The plates used in constructing the tanks are plain, turned on the edges to permit bolting together. The turned edges, bolted every two inches, act as great ribs, making the tanks stronger than corrugated metal.

Each tank is equipped with a manhole at the top and bottom. An iron ladder extends from the concrete base to the metal roof on the outside.

Grain is carried into the tanks by a 9-inch screw conveyor. The distributing spouts are metal. Another 9-inch screw conveyor underneath the tanks carries the grain to the elevator boots.

Power is supplied by a 25 h. p. G. E. motor operating both conveyors, one leg and an Eureka Grain Cleaner. A second leg is used for carrying cleaned grain from the cleaner back into the bins.

Farmers in this territory prefer sacking their oats on the farm. In addition to his elevator and tanks, Mr. Taylor has 75,000-bus. storage for sacked grain and feed in a huge, iron-clad warehouse just across the street, and handles large quantities of sacked oats for his patrons.



Taylor Grain Co.'s Elevator and Tanks at Van Alstyne, Tex.

INDIANAPOLIS

offers exceptional opportunities to shippers of all grains. Its local consumption is large and its many diverging lines of railroads enable it to serve great consuming districts in the East and South.

It is the railroad terminal for Western, Eastern and Southern lines. Its main line connections between East and West guarantee prompt handling. Indianapolis has ample and efficient grain handling facilities and its advantageous location makes it the convenient market for your grain.

The thorough service rendered by the Indianapolis grain firms assures you of complete satisfaction on shipments to this market.

Acquire the Indianapolis habit and ship to any of these Board of Trade Members:

*The Bingham Grain Co.
National Elevator Co.
Bert A. Boyd Grain Co.
Hart-Maibucher Co.
H. E. Kinney Grain Co.
Frank A. Witt Co.
The Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.*

*Wallace-Good Co.
Lew Hill Grain Co.
Mid-West Elevator Co.
Hayward-Rich Grain Co.
Steinhart Grain Co.
Kendrick & Sloan Co.
Indiana Brokerage Co.*

Feedstuffs

Everett, Wash.—The Monte Cristo Feed Co. has succeeded Cardle Bros.

Jackson, Minn.—C. L. Seger has just installed an attrition mill in his feed plant.

North Pembroke, N. Y.—The Stanley Cherry feed mill burned recently with a \$15,000 loss.

Galesburg, Ill.—Fire destroyed the Acme Feed Mill on June 8. The blaze started in a shed near the mill.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the New York State Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was held here June 24. Fred E. Pond is sec'y.

Atica, N. Y.—The Thomas-Boyce Mfg. Co.'s feed and flour mill burned June 10 with a loss of \$150,000. The plant had just been remodeled.

Chicago, Ill.—A new schedule of package differentials effective June 24 has been issued by the Millers National Federation, A. P. Husband, sec'y.

Taylorville, Ill.—Truck service has been added to the services of the feed firm of Barnstable & Schaper, who recently purchased such a business here.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The capacity of the feed plant of the Iowa Mfg. Co. has been increased within recent months until now their output is 200 tons hourly.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Ralston Purina Co. has bot the business of the Ry-Krisp Co., a growing concern, and will operate it separately from its local feed plant.

Du Quoin, Ill.—The Du Quoin Feed Co., and James Brown of Herrin, have taken over the feed business conducted by the Zacher Mfg. Co. Mr. Brown is in charge as mgr.

Brookfield, Conn.—W. L. Richmond & Son of New Milford has acquired the Brookfield Mill of C. L. Hickox & Son and will continue manufacturing feeding stuffs. The change took place June 15.

Denver, Colo.—The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists held its 12th annual convention here June 7-11. Last year's officers were all re-elected to-wit: Rowland J. Clark, of Newton, Kans., pres.; Leslie R. Olson, v-pres.; and Roy K. Durham of Kansas City, Mo., sec'y-treas.

Antioch, Ill.—Marcus C. Maegerlein is reconstructing the recently purchased Burlington Products Co.'s building for manufacturing liquid cereal extract from barley malt and corn. The product will have an outlet in the feeding industry as well as a domestic demand.

Stockton, Cal.—The Taylor Mfg. Co. of Los Angeles, has purchased the Crown Feed Mills. The \$475,000 5-story plant was formerly the property of the Sperry Flour Mfg. Co., of Los Angeles. Installation of complete new equipment is planned. The plant has 150,000 bus. storage for corn.

"Register Your Brands!" comes a warning from Cuba, you might be advertising somebody else's property if you don't. Furthermore, shipments labeled in the language of the country go a long ways with the trade of that country and every little bit counts when it comes to selling a brand.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Dwarfies Corporation, manufacturers of whole wheat cereals and pancake flour, have taken over the former Myles Standish Mfg. Co.'s plant here and will place same in operation in September after new machinery is installed. Officials are J. J. Oberdin, R. D. Savage and Floyd Vandarwarka, the latter of Fargo, N. D.

St. Louis, Mo.—The American Corn Millers' Federation met here June 12, to further discuss definite corn meal grades before adoption. Election results were: W. N. Adams, Arkadelphia, Ark., pres. succeeding J. W. Craver of St. Joseph, Mo. Reynier Van Evera of Kansas City, Mo., is the sec'y.

Stockton, Cal.—The Sperry-Drake Grain & Mfg. Co. has just completed the erection of their \$35,000 feed and flour plant here for the manufacture of poultry and dairy feed, rolled barley and flour. Fred Sperry and Benjamin Drake are the partners operating the business. Wm. Schweigler is head miller.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—James H. Wake, proprietor of the Wake Feed Mill, is doubling the capacity of his plant, adding a new 60-h.p. 150-bus. oats grinder and 2,000 bus. additional storage to the 4,000 bus. he now has. Some rearrangement of the plant will be necessary to accommodate the improvements which are slated to commence July 1.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Greendale Mills, Inc., has just been granted permission to issue 15,000 shares of no par stock and \$100,000 of preferred stock; dealing in food and cereal products. Directors are John A. Shields, Dick Miller, C. Milton Kelly, and Harry O. Garman. Other details appeared in this department in the last number of the Journal.

The United States Tariff Commission ordered an investigation of the differences in costs of production of, and of all other facts and conditions with respect to, soy beans, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries.—John F. Bethune, Sec'y.

San Diego, Calif.—Fire swept thru the Irwin Feed Co.'s plant and warehouse late on the evening of May 23, damaging the property to the extent of \$30,000. The blaze started in the rear of a large warehouse where more than a thousand bales of clover hay and alfalfa and a new White truck were stored, and had gained considerable headway before the alarm was turned in. Only partial coverage was held. Charles Irwin is mgr.

Muncie, Ind.—The Derry Feed Co. will soon hold a clinic for chickens and hogs under the supervision of Dr. V. C. Fretz of the research department of the George H. Lee Co. of Omaha, Neb. The purpose is solely to educate the farmers and feeders of the causes of disease and death to livestock and poultry. Dr. Fretz was one of the first men sent out by the bureau of animal industry at Washington, D. C. Mr. Will M. Robinson will illustrate some of the 15 ways of making better poultry profits in the use of semi-solid buttermilk for feeding.

New Feed Trademarks.

Weyauwega Mfg. Co., Weyauwega, Wis., filed trademark Ser. No. 209,758, the letter "Y" particularly descriptive of rye feed, rye meal, rye flour, and rye-flour compound.

Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, filed trademark Ser. No. 227,602, particularly descriptive of poultry feed. The mark consists in blue strips arbitrarily spaced apart and extending diagonally on the bag.

William Frank, doing business as Jefferson Flour & Feed Mill, Jefferson, Wis., filed trademark Ser. No. 229,731, a rose wreath above which appear the words in a quarter-circle crescent "Rose Comb," particularly descriptive of poultry feed.

Albert P. Hubbard, doing business as Old Mother Hubbard Dog Food Co., Gloucester, Mass., filed trademark Ser. No. 228,608, particularly descriptive of dog food, a circle in which old Mother Hubbard feeding her fido is typified, and enclosed by the words "Old Mother Hubbard Dog Food Company."

Adulteration and Misbranding.

R. S. McChesney of Akron, O., failed to comply with regulations in the merchandising of stock feed and was fined \$50 and costs for having sold 20 bags without a license and before filing names and a chemical analysis of all ingredients with state officials.

International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah Ga., shipped 250 sacks into Florida which federal authorities allege were adulterated and misbranded, being deficient in protein (ammonia). On June 2, 1924, the Lucas Bros. Co. of Tampa, Fla., gave bond and the product was released for relabeling and sale as fertilizer.

Lawful to Grind Shorts.

Judge Simons in the U. S. Court at Detroit Mich., recently held that it was not a violation of the pure food and drugs act to make shorts by grinding middlings. The case has dragged since 200 sacks of feed were seized by the government several years ago on the allegation that the feed had been "mixed and powdered in a manner whereby inferiority is concealed."

Warranty of Feed.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina on May 12, 1926, held that the seller of feed must supply a product reasonably fit for the use contemplated. This apparent contradiction of decisions by other courts can be explained on the ground that the North Carolina court held that a letter written by the manufacturer to the dairyman constituted an express warranty.

Neighbors of the plaintiff had bot feed out of this same carload. The cattle of some got sick and others did not; and since the dairyman had given his animals other feed at the same time the court held him entitled to no damages, the sickness and death of his stock having been caused, perhaps, by the other feed.

The courts of Kansas and Mississippi have held that with food for other than human consumption there is no implied warranty of soundness.—Poovey v. International Sugar Feed Co. 133 S. E. Rep. 12.

The old concern of R. Suarez & Co., S. en C., known for many years as one of Havana's leading foodstuff importers, has lately been dissolved, a new firm under the style of Suarez Tous y Compania, S. en C., having been formed to carry on the business of the former.

Soy Beans v. Oats.

Oats have bot small returns and the demand is decreasing, and the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., of Decatur, Ill., is urging farmers to cut down their oats acreage and put some of it into soy beans.

Soy beans are now grown in a wide variety and a seed house of recognized standing should be consulted as to the adaptability of any variety for the section where it is desired to grow this legume.

Some varieties are not well adapted for the northern states and the seed houses will tell inquirers the proper brand of seeds to plant to succeed. Northern-grown seed for the northern states is the safest procedure.

The soy bean is now in demand for a great variety of uses aside from its value as hay and a green manure to turn under for soil improvement. Several oils are made from soy beans for cooking and salads; soy bean meal is an excellent stock feed; a health flour is made from the bean; it is used to manufacture a rubber substitute, the sprouts are used as green salads, and there are a variety of other uses to which this oriental visitor may be put. The demand for it is growing as manufacturers expand their fields.

It is a crop for late planting in the northern states, not to be put in until after the middle of May as the seed rots in cold, damp soil. It is a warm weather grower. It may be planted as late as June 15 and still give a good harvest.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—F. O. Jones will enlarge his flour and feed brokerage business, and on July 1, his brother, LeRoy Jones, will enter the business.

Little Rock, Ark.—Suit has been filed to obtain appointment of a receiver for the Guy Williams Mfg. Co. and to recover \$4,000 alleged due in rentals and damages, by George Niemeyer, who alleges that the concern is insolvent and owes debts aggregating more than \$8,000.—J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Taylor Mfg. Co. has purchased the Crown Mill at Stockton, formerly the property of the Sperry Flour Co. Extensive improvements are planned.

Petaluma, Cal.—G. P. McNear Co. will convert the large stone building formerly known as the pickle factory, into a large grain elvtr. for the receiving of loose grain and corn from the east by carload lots. Twelve large bins will be installed.

Oakland, Cal.—Announcement that federal appropriations totaling over \$1,000,000 for Oakland harbor development have been favored by the House Com'mte on rivers and harbors, is considered a step toward betterments of special importance to the grain trade on San Francisco Bay. The Federal project would improve the harbor entrance to the Albers Bros. Mfg. Co.'s plant on the bay, and also to the Oakland Terminal & Elvtr. Corp.'s plant on the Alameda estuary.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The United Grain Growers, Ltd., will continue to lease Government Elvtr. No. 3, known as the Burrard Elvtr.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Northern Elvtr. Co., Winnipeg, Man., is negotiating with the city of Port Arthur for a site for a new terminal elvtr., to have a storage capacity of 1,250,000 bus.

Glenboro, Man.—The McLaughlin Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was totally destroyed by fire on June 13. The building contained about 3,000 bus. of barley, 300 bus. of wheat, and between 200 and 400 bus. of flax.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba Wheat Pool, failing to secure the elvtrs. of the United Grain Growers Co., plans to build twenty elvtrs. this summer under the charter obtained a year ago by the Manitoba Elvtr. Co., capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. is completing the final details for the taking over of the elvtr. of the Spillers Mfg. Co. The Alberta-Pacific Grain Co. will continue to operate the plant as a public elvtr. during the season of 1926-27.

Winnipeg, Man.—We are indebted to Dr. R. Magill for copy of the seventeenth annual report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange containing contract grades, opening dates of navigation, closing prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, crop reports, receipts and shipments of grain.

Montreal, Que.—The new Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., is completing its financing through the issue of \$3,500,000 first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, dated June 1, 1926, maturing June 1, 1946, bearing interest at the rate of 6%. The value of the fixed assets and investments being acquired by the new company is given as \$7,367,285. Net assets on Dec. 31, 1925, were in excess of \$1,350,000. On the basis of the annual earnings of the old Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., for the three years ended June 30, 1925, after deduction of operating and maintenance expenses, an average net earning of \$795,745, equivalent to over three and three-fourths times annual requirements for interest on the present issue of bonds, is certified.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Harbor Commissioners will continue to operate the government elvtr., No. 1, until the end of October, at which time the commissioners will notify the wheat pool whether or not the elvtr. will be leased to it. If it is to be retained under the control of the commissioners, the pool will then be free to provide such plant of its own as may be required.

COLORADO

Eckley, Colo.—We are remodeling our house. F. C. Bailey of Denver is doing the work.—Eckley Farmers Merc. Co.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—Ernest Lieber has taken over the grain dept. of the Fort Morgan Bean Co. and will operate under the name of the Lieber Grain Co.

Wray, Colo.—John Starnes, who for years has been with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here, has accepted a position with the Kellogg-Huff Grain Co. at McCook, Neb.

Amherst, Colo.—The Kellogg Grain Co. has sold its elvtr. to Paul Reimer of the Reimer-Smith Grain Co. of Holyoke, Desco Blunt, who has been with the company in Holyoke, is mgr.

Denver, Colo.—At the recent annual meeting of the Grain Exchange, the following officers were elected: Robert P. Quest, pres.; R. C. Johnson, first v. p.; O. M. Kellogg, second v. p.; and H. S. Mundhenk, sec'y-treas.

Holyoke, Colo.—The management of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. remains the same, the change erroneously reported in these columns, June 10, having taken place at Fleming, where Miss Mabel Chapman succeeded J. E. Platt as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

IDAHO

Ft. Lapwai (Lapwai p. o.), Ida.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. is repairing its 260x40 ft. warehouse here.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. has filed application for a warehouse site with the Camas Prairie Railroad Co. The building to be 200x40 ft.

Nez Perce, Ida.—The Nez Perce Grain & Mfg. Co., incorporated, capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, J. M. Medved, Alice G. Feulner and J. A. Feulner, Jr.

ILLINOIS

Potomac, Ill.—Chas. F. Wyman will repair his elvtr. this fall.

Decatur, Ill.—The Decatur Terminal Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its elvtr.

Hayes, Ill.—The Collins Grain Co. suffered a small loss by windstorm.

Adrian, Ill.—The Atwater Elvtr. Co. has installed a J-B hammer mill.

Dorans, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a J-B hammer mill.

Edwardsville, Ill.—The Valier & Spies Mfg. Co. has obtained a permit to do business here.

Hammond, Ill.—The Horton Grain & Lbr. Co. has changed its name to the Horton Grain & Coal Co.

Moweaqua, Ill.—We have installed a Howe Truck Scale.—C. A. Stout, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Fogarty (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—We are installing new 6-ton Wagon Scales.—J. C. Wigginton, mgr., Fogarty Grain Co.

Gridley, Ill.—Joseph H. Claudon has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of \$156,182 and assets of \$88,370.

Hillview, Ill.—The plant of V. C. Elmore was struck by lightning on June 17, and was totally destroyed by fire which resulted.

Ashton, Ill.—The old elvtr. which burned on May 27 has not been in use for twenty years. It will not be rebuilt.—O. C. Baker.

Laura, Ill.—Forrest Oakes has been elected to succeed Howard Carter who recently resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co.

Anawan, Ill.—Fenno C. Dewey, prop. of the F. C. Dewey Elvtr. and lumber yards, will erect a new office building for the mineral branch.

Huey, Ill.—D. W. Spindler has purchased the Huey Grain Elvtr. from Gustav Hahn of Shattuc. He is repairing and repainting the building.

Neelyville, Ill.—Fire completely destroyed the grain elvtr. of C. E. Cordes recently. Loss is estimated at about \$12,000, with about \$6,000 insurance.

Odell, Ill.—L. R. Jeter, who has had charge of the south elvtr., operating under the name of L. R. Jeter & Co., for the past six years, has moved to Yorkville.

Forsyth, Ill.—Albert Leach, formerly connected with the Evans Elvtr. at Cisco, has taken the position as purchasing agt. of the estate of Victor Dewein.

Pike Station (Louisiana, Mo. p. o.), Ill.—W. S. Wilson has bought the elvtr. here from the King Mfg. Co. of Pittsfield. Charles Billings will continue at the elvtr.—P. J. P.

Tallula, Ill.—No elvtr. was destroyed by fire here. Our house caught from sparks, but was extinguished before any damage was done.—S. C. Shaw, Tallula Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Loxa, Ill.—The new elvtr. of the Loxa Grain Co. is expected to be in operation by July 1. The elvtr. has a capacity of 40,000 bus., and replaces the one destroyed by fire several months ago.

Kinmundy, Ill.—A. W. Songer, aged 93, died at his home here on June 9. He with his brother, G. M. Songer, operated the Kinmundy flour mill for thirty years. A daughter and a brother survive.

Garber, Ill.—We will operate the elvtr. which we recently purchased from the Bailey-Moore Grain Co., under the name of the Carter Grain Co. Elvtr. has a capacity of about 35,000 bus.—Howard L. Carter and R. L. Carter.

Edwardsville, Ill.—The workhouse of the Blake Mfg. Co., which was destroyed in the recent fire at this company's plant, will be rebuilt shortly, but no plans have been made for rebuilding the other buildings which burned.

Warrensburg, Ill.—Clark E. Stanberry, formerly of Mt. Auburn, came from Springfield to succeed Ross Livergood as mgr. of the Beall Grain Co.'s elvtr. Mr. Livergood has resumed his former position with the Hunter Grain Co., St. Louis.

Clinton, Ill.—Daniel Ward, formerly a member of the grain firm of Harrison, Ward & Co., which sold out two years ago, is leaving the position as principal of the Community High School here, to accept a position as supt. of the schools at Kenney.

Tuscola, Ill.—Work on the building to house the milling equipment of the Collins Grain Co. has been completed. The company expects to grind all kinds of feed from corn and oats, and will also make corn meal, whole wheat flour and pancake flour, and other products.

Bloomington, Ill.—The third district of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, consisting of McLean, Livingston, Ford and Iroquois counties, held a meeting on June 19 to discuss problems connected with the management of farmers elvtrs. The sixth district, including DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign counties, held a similar meeting on June 16.

Tabor, Ill.—Nine directors of the Tabor Co-op. Grain Co. have been indicted by a special grand jury. An investigation resulted in nine counts against each, charging larceny by bailee and grand larceny as the result of an alleged shortage of \$48,000. Civil action is pending in a circuit court by the owners of grain alleged to have been delivered to the company and then to have been unable to make settlements.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. has let the contract to the Folwell-Ahiskog Co. for a modern 2,500,000 bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. The Jno. S. Metcalf Co. will be supervising engineers. The working house will have 8 pits in the track shed and 8 Peterson Pneumatic Air Ram Car Door Openers and 8 sets of traveling power shovels, 10 large capacity legs, a 4,000 bus. per hour drier, and a bleacher. The storage part will consist of 40 large cylindrical tanks arranged in 5 rows and 28 interstices bins, with 4 large receiving belts above and 3 shipping belts below.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

CHICAGO NOTES.

Board of Trade members are selling at \$7,800.

The J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., after five trials of its suit against the Western Terminal Grain Co., at Memphis, Tenn., has finally been paid its judgment.

Lightning struck the roof of the Atlantic Elvtr., operated by the Arcady Farms Milling Co., on the night of June 11, starting a small fire. The loss to the building was slight, the loss on grain damaged by water being greater. Insured.

Wilbur W. Young, mgr. of the Southwest Grain Growers Ass'n, was elected to membership in the Board of Trade. His headquarters are at Kansas City, but the chief offices of his association are at Wichita. They propose to do a regular commission business, handling grain for farmers.

The appellate court has decided against the Armour Grain Co., in its suit against the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation to recover \$46,000 worth of transit billing. The transit billing covered 13,000,000 bus. of grain sold by the Armour Grain Co. to the government corporation during the war.

The rule with regard to inspection of over-loaded cars will be made more explicit by an amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade that will be voted upon July 1, providing "Cars loaded too full for proper inspection and so noted on the inspection certificate are subject to re-inspection at the time of unloading."

An amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade to be voted upon July 1 places the new clearing house in its proper relationship to the defaulting seller, as the party with which settlement must be made. The penalty for default remains the same, one to 10 per cent of the true commercial value as found by the com'te of three.

A vote of members of the Board of Trade will be taken July 1 on 12 amendments to the rules, of these 9 relating to trading in cotton, one providing that the unit of trading may be as small as 25,000 lbs., or 50 bales, and that the commission for the purchase and sale shall be \$6.25 for each 50 bales when the price of cotton does not exceed 25 cents per pound, an additional \$1.25 for each 5 cents in excess of that price.

The grades to be delivered on contracts for barley for future delivery were considered at a meeting of the Grain Com'te of the Board of Trade June 22, at which several gentlemen interested in barley were present. In order to build up a market for barley it was felt that the buyers need encouragement and the com'te thought it inadvisable to allow low grades to be delivered at a discount. The Grain Com'te decided to recommend to the Board of Directors that only two grades be deliverable on contract, namely "Special No. 2 barley" and "No. 1 barley," the latter at a fixed premium of 2 cents over the contract price.

Reinspection of grain sold by sample under a new rule to be voted upon by members of the Board of Trade July 1 will be practically upon the same basis as before, the buyer having to accept or reject by 11 a. m. of the following day. The new rule is more explicit and reads as follows: Where grain is sold by sample or on arrival if sold to arrive, the buyer has the privilege of official resample by the Ass'n sampler and must accept or reject by 11:00 a. m. the following day, unless it shall have been impossible for the Ass'n sampler to sample such grain, in which case the buyer shall notify the seller by 11:00 a. m. on the day following the purchase, and such grain shall be sampled as soon as possible, and the buyer must accept or reject, promptly after the Ass'n sample is received. When the Ass'n sampler reports cars too full for thorough resampling, the buyer has the privilege of the Ass'n official's resample at unloading, but it shall be the duty of the buyer to notify the seller by 11:00 a. m. on the day following the purchase, or upon delivery of the sample, if delayed as above noted, of his intention to re-examine such cars at the time of unloading.

INDIANA

Flora, Ind.—Slight damage was caused to Ashbaugh & Flora by a windstorm.

Bluffton, Ind.—The Studebaker Grain & Seed Co. is now located in its new offices.

Jasper, Ind.—The Victoria Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by fire recently.

Edgerton, Ind.—Windstorm caused a small loss to the Edgerton Grain & Coal Co. recently.

Lowell, Ind.—L. A. Powell has succeeded George Etzel as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Boonville, Ind.—Oscar A. Cook, feed and grain dealer, has made a number of improvements to his plant.—C.

Center Point, Ind.—L. T. Butt & Co. is installing a corn cracker and grader, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Cynthiana, Ind.—A new office building is being erected at the Igheheart Bros. Elvtr. here. J. O. Smith is mgr. of the elvtr.

Marion, Ind.—The Domestic Feed & Grain Co. has purchased a grinder and other equipment from the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

LaFontaine, Ind.—The A. B. Martin Grain Co.'s elvtr. will be in readiness to handle grain when the threshing season arrives.

Loogootee, Ind.—P. M. Walker & Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Peter J., Leo C. and Vernon C. Walker.

Princeton, Ind.—Our hay barn with 15 tons of hay and 10 tons of straw was destroyed by fire. Will rebuild later on.—R. P. Moore Mfg. Co.

Fenns, (Shelbyville p. o.) Ind.—John C. Smith is no longer mgr. of the Nading Mill & Grain Co. He has been succeeded by Mr. June Pherigo.

Amo, Ind.—The Amo Mill & Elvtr. Co. was recently sold to Etna LaForge. It is understood that the new owner will operate under the old firm name.

Vevay, Ind.—J. T. Pritchard is erecting a concrete block elvtr. at his flour mill. The elvtr. will be 16 ft. in diameter by 40 ft. high, and will have a capacity of 8,000 bus. of wheat.

Peru, Ind.—Scott Hurst, receiver for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., operating the old Canal elvtr. here, has been granted permission by the judges of the Miami circuit court to sell the property.

Marion, Ind.—The Grant Flour & Feed Co., formerly the Farmers Grain & Feed Co., is now under the management of J. R. Alvey of Terre Haute and Grover Gough of Indianapolis, who purchased the plant on June 9.

Bloomington, Ind.—B. E. Curry of the Monroe Mills and the Curry Coal Co., has started extensive improvements on the flour mill known as the White Swan mill. The improvements will include a new two-story tile office building.

Greentown, Ind.—Fire starting in the boiler room completely destroyed the old Corona Mills recently. The mill ground corn cobs into a fine meal, to be used in polishing tin-plate and aluminum. Chas. W. Sligh was the resident mgr.

Lakeville, Ind.—The Wolff-Schafer elvtr. which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt. The new elvtr. will have a capacity of 10,000 bus. and will be completed about Aug. 15. The Reliance Construction Co. is doing the work.

Goodland, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. was sold to Wallace Bros. who have been operating the lumber business here for the past five years. They will take possession on July 13, when the lease of Charles Martin of Wolcott, will expire. The property includes the Goodland elvtr. and buildings, and several lots and the elvtr. at Percy. Fred Berger will operate the business, assisted by W. C. Wallace. Goodland Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators, J. C. Wallace, Fred Berger, and Wm. C. Wallace.

IOWA

McCallsburg, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a J-B hammer mill.

Boxholm, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000.

Forest City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a 10-ton truck scale.

Lidderdale, Ia.—Clyde Nicholson will be the mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. here.

Hampton, Ia.—Howard Dirst has accepted a position with the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Hawarden Roller Mills & Elvtr. has installed a 150 h. p. engine.

Albion, Ia.—The warehouse of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire on June 19.

Cylinder, Ia.—Mr. Brakke will succeed N. Martini as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Manly, Ia.—The new firm name of the Manly Grain Co. is the Farmers Co-op. Co. This company recently reorganized.

Page, Ia.—Elmer Harris of Coin, Ia., leased the Z. Steele elvtr. here last spring, but they are not being operated now.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. contemplates erecting a new office here, and a new corn crib at Bradford.

Kanawha, Ia.—C. M. Nelson is the new mgr. of the elvtr. recently purchased from Johnson & Berhow by the North Iowa Grain Co.

Dike, Ia.—I have sold my interest in the Dike Grain Co. to A. E. Froning, who will continue the business.—A. J. Froning, Garrison, Ia.

Dike, Ia.—An electric power line will be built to the Dike Grain Co.'s elvtr. to furnish power for a new feed grinder which will be installed.

Adel, Ia.—Harold Evans, formerly mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Grinnell, has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. here, and will take charge July 1.

Denison, Ia.—The mill building of the Doud Mfg. Co. was severely damaged by fire on June 14. Loss, \$10,000. Fire evidently started in a conveyor in the basement.

Des Moines, Ia.—Morton H. Pickering, formerly mgr. of the Capital Flour & Feed Mills died at his home here on June 9, aged 73 years. His widow survives.—P. J. P.

Carroll, Ia.—Geo. Sill will succeed Clyde Nicholson as mgr. of the Farmers elvtr. here. Mr. Nicholson has accepted a position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. at Lidderdale.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, J. M. Piper, pres.; Frank Sullivan, v. p.; and S. W. Wilder, secy-treas.

Lanesboro, Ia.—We are installing a new cup belt and will install a new ten ton truck scale. We will also remodel our office.—E. A. Maarsching, mgr., Independent Elvtr. Co.

Mason City, Ia.—Twenty-four members of the northeastern district of the Iowa Elvtr. Managers Ass'n attended the district meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on June 16.

Rensmen, Ia.—Joseph A. Tierney, aged 57 years, died at his home after a lingering illness of two years. He formerly managed a grain elvtr. here, selling it in 1920. His widow and son survive.

Lakota, Ia.—Greig & Stockdale installed a Globe Truck Dump. J. P. Schissel & Son installed a new Strong-Scott Dump, also a new attrition mill, and made other repairs.—J. P. Schissel & Son.

Clarksville, Ia.—The interests of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have been taken over by C. P. Christensen, who has been local mgr. of the company the past ten years. He will take possession about July 1.

Ida Grove, Ia.—I have taken over the share of Wm. Auctchetter in the firm of Auctchetter & O'Connell, and will continue in the grain and seed business under the name of T. F. O'Connell.—T. F. O'Connell.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Moeller & Walter Co. is building a 15,000-bu. cribbed iron clad elvtr. equipped with 7½-h. p. motor truck dump, Fairbanks Hopper Scale, and electric manlift. Newell Construction Co. is doing the work.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—This branch plant of the Quaker Oats Co. will re-open July 6 on a full-time basis, according to R. W. Cormack, local manager. The equipment has all been overhauled, repairs and improvements made, etc.

We are quite certain that the favor shown Brookhart by Iowa voters, whatever their intent in voting for him, is injurious to the state and to all its thrifty and sensible citizens who have a stake in the prosperity and progress of that fine commonwealth.—Chicago Tribune.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The elvtr. and office bldg. of the A. D. Hayes Co. were destroyed by fire on June 9. The elvtr. contained about 5,000 bus. of oats, 8,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of corn and five car loads of mill feed. Total loss, about \$16,000; partially covered by insurance. Fire was caused by an overheated bearing on the shaft to the sheller.

KANSAS

Bird City, Kan.—I am building a 35,000-bu. elvtr.—Albert Weaver.

Paxico, Kan.—I have sold my elvtr. at this station.—Jas. O. Dougan.

Ardell, Kan.—Geo. Gano has installed an air truck dump.—L. J. Chapman.

Gerlane, Kan.—A. E. Miller is the mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Kinsley, Kan.—Geo. A. Gano has installed a new truck air dump.—L. J. Chapman.

Marquette, Kan.—Slight damage was done to the K. B. R. Mfg. Co. by a windstorm.

Castleton, Kan.—John McCaffery recently purchased the elvtr. of the Consolidated Flour Mills.

Enterprise, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills Corp. suffered a small loss from windstorm recently.

Herndon, Kan.—Otto Stennette of Farnum, Neb., has been elected mgr. of the Herndon Equity Elvtr.

Lindsborg, Kan.—A windstorm blew down the metal smoke stack of the Smoky Valley Roller Mills recently.

Nekoma, Kan.—Mike Moran is remodeling his elvtr. and will have it ready to handle the new crop.—L. J. Chapman.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Pittsburg Grain & Feed Co., a partnership composed of W. H. and F. C. Heatwole, was adjudged bankrupt.

Sanford, Kan.—C. N. Bunds, of McDonald, has purchased from J. W. Mead, his elvtrs. at this station and at Burdette.—L. J. Chapman.

Arlington, Kan.—The Arlington Elvtr. Co. is successor to the Arlington Mill & Elvtr. Co.—E. C. Beauchamp, mgr., Arlington Elvtr. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Edward Whalen has been elected pres. of the Board of Trade. Bruce F. Young and Walter Stiles were elected as directors.

Hudson, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing an automatic truck and wagon dump at its elvtr. G. M. Clark will again buy grain here.

Furley, Kan.—There is no change in the management of this company as recently reported. E. W. McKibbin is still mgr.—Furley Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Grain & Lbr. Co. has installed a new Kewanee all steel truck lift, and steel grain grate in elvtr. dump.—L. J. Chapman.

Ardell, Kan.—The Fairchild Feed & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric 5-h.p. motor in its cupola, and a truck and wagon gravity dump.—L. J. Chapman.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A. Swanson, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Union of Lyons, is now employed as ass't mgr. of the Kansas Flour Mfg. Corp. here.

Wichita, Kan.—The Geis-White Grain Co. has been expelled from membership in the Grain Dealers National Ass'n for refusal to arbitrate a trade difference.

Shook, Kan.—The new elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Mercantile Union is nearing completion. This elvtr. replaces the one which was burned on May 10.

Murdock, Kan.—W. D. Norfleet of Protection, has been employed as agt. for Bowersock Mills & Power Co., succeeding H. A. Striegel, who has been transferred to Sterling.

Wichita, Kan.—R. B. Waltermire, for many years sec'y of the Board of Trade, has become traveling grain consignment solicitor for the Fuller Grain Co. of Kansas City.

Clyde, Kan.—A new steel boot tank and a truck dump are being installed in the Clyde Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. Other repairs are also being made by the Hickok Construction Co.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Miller Grain Co. has added two coal bins with concrete floor to its plant, and is making some improvements in its elvtr.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

Wichita, Kan.—Claude C. Shaft has purchased the interest of Mr. Griswold in the Griswold-Shaft Hay & Grain Co., and the firm will henceforth be known as the Shaft Hay & Grain Co.

Rossville, Kan.—We will improve the old Dougan elvtr. here which we recently bought from Fred L. Slipsager, and increase its capacity. The Golden Belt elvtr. is closed.—Leo Berry, mgr., Berry Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. R. Baker, formerly pres. of the old Rock Mfg. & Elvtr. Co., is now back in the grain business, having purchased elvtrs. at Ray, Radium and Stafford, Kan.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

Salina, Kan.—L. A. Wallace has resigned his position as traffic mgr. of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. He has purchased an interest in the Noll Brokerage Co. and will have charge of the Salina office. George Noll, the senior partner, will open a brokerage office in Hutchinson.

Kingman, Kan.—Tom Matkin, who has been operating the sales dept. of the Kingman Mills, has been transferred to Anthony, where he will have charge of sales for this entire section. The grain buying dept. here will be in charge of Mr. Cox who recently moved here from Cleveland.

Salina, Kan.—Ted Branson and Art Hoffman, formerly operating as the Hoffman-Branson Co., have gone into business on their own account. Mr. Branson will operate under the name of the Ted Branson Co., and Mr. Hoffman, as the Art Hoffman Grain Co. The partnership was dissolved on May 31.

Enterprise, Kan.—Sale of the Kansas Flour Mill Co., which includes the Pratt mill and its assets, to the Kansas Flour Mill Corp., has been closed. The Kansas Flour Mill Corp. is a subsidiary organization to the American Mills, Inc. of Delaware. Ralph Hoffman is pres. of the corporation. The Moses Bros. Mill of this city was a subsidiary of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and was taken over in the merger by the big milling interests several weeks ago.

Topeka, Kan.—We have scheduled local meetings throughout the state this month as follows: Iola, June 3; Pittsburg, June 4; Emporia, June 7; McPherson, June 8; Wichita, June 9; Pratt, June 10; Liberal, June 11; Dodge City, June 12; Hoisington, June 14; Goodland, June 16; Norton, June 17; Phillipsburg, June 18; Downs, June 19; Superior, Neb., June 21; Marysville, June 22; Clay Center, June 23.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

KENTUCKY

Science Hill, Ky.—The Beatty Bros. mill was destroyed by fire recently. Loss is estimated at \$13,000, partially covered by insurance.

Paris, Ky.—The Brent Seed Co., which purchased the elvtr. of the Paris Elvtr. Co., will use the building for storing wheat this season. The property is being repaired and repainted.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Continental Mfg. Co., incorporated, by Morris Schapiro.—P. J. P.

Baltimore, Md.—Ruben A. Miller, railroad representative, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—A record for rapid unloading of grain was established by the Port Covington elvtr. of the Western Maryland Railroad Co. On June 18, 79 cars of barley, comprising 110,000 bus. were unloaded by the standard steam shovel system in use for many years.

Baltimore, Md.—Hammond, Snyder & Co. Inc., has been re-organized with the following officers: W. LeRoy Snyder, pres.; Philip C. McIntyre, v. p. and treas.; and Melchior J. Armacost, sec'y pro tem. John W. Snyder, former pres. of the corporation, died several months ago.

Ellicott City, Md.—The Continental Mfg. Co., which recently took over half the Gambrill Mills plant, will deal only in carlots of flour and feed, and will not compete for the jobbing trade of the nearby section. M. G. Belding is pres. of the new company, and Morris Schapiro, sec'y-treas.

MICHIGAN

Clare, Mich.—The Clare Hay, Grain & Bean Co. has decreased its capital from \$40,000 to \$25,000.

Alpena, Mich.—Stock in the warehouse of C. L. Randall was badly damaged by fire on June 7.

Coldwater, Mich.—The Coldwater Co-op. Co. is installing a combined corn cutter and feed mixer, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Jackson, Mich.—The capital of the Jackson Grain Co. has been increased from \$10,000 to \$150,000, and the company's name changed to the Jackson Grain & Mfg. Co.

Owosso, Mich.—R. E. Hagan, for the past four years mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. here, has purchased the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Bennington. He will take charge there July 1.

Bennington, Mich.—R. E. Hagan, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. of Owosso for the past four years, has purchased the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Laingsburg, at this station, and will operate it under the name of the Hagan Grain Co. The elvtr. will be repaired and altered, and will be opened for business July 1.

Lake City, Mich.—I have purchased from Chatterton & Son, Inc., of Lansing, Mich., the Lake City Elvtr. Co. It will be operated under its present name, but is owned by me personally. We will handle all kinds of farm produce, both buy and sell, and expect to put in a line of building material in the near future.—W. C. Minthorn.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—George Frank Allmendinger, aged 70, sec'y-treas. of the Michigan Mfg. Co. since its incorporation in 1900, and prominent in state milling and Ann Arbor civic circles, died at his home here on June 9 after a few hours illness. Mr. Allmendinger was a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Millers Ass'n and a director in the Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Corp. Elvtrs. of the Michigan Mfg. Co. are scattered throughout the state, and Mr. Allmendinger was well known in various sections. In 1882 he became a member of the firm of R. K. Ailes & Co., which conducted the Central Flouring mill. In 1884 Mr. Ailes retired and Mr. Allmendinger became the head of the business. In 1900 the various mills in Ann Arbor consolidated, and the new company was known as the Michigan Mfg. Co., with Mr. Allmendinger as mgr.

MINNESOTA

Hoffman, Minn.—The Lang Elvtr. Co. will repair its elvtr.

Austin, Minn.—Alex Campbell has engaged in the flour and feed business here.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—The Elbow Lake Grain Co. is closed, but will reopen when a new mgr. is secured.

McMurry, Minn.—A. J. Peterson, formerly pres. of the Farmers Elvtr. here, died at his home in Triumph.

Barnesville, Minn.—General improvements are being made to the elvtr. of the Barnesville Farmers Co-op. Exchange, by the Hickok Construction Co.

Comstock, Minn.—The Hickok Construction Co. divided several of the bins in the elvtr. of Comer & Son, put in new sputting, and made general repairs.

Campbell, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a two-story office building. Its elvtr. will be re-shingled. The Campbell Elvtr. Co. plans to remodel its plant.

Minneota, Minn.—L. V. Dahl, of the Dahl Elvtr. Co., was slightly injured recently when the train on which he was traveling, collided with an engine in the St. Paul yards.

Duluth, Minn.—Hogan Lindahl, aged 68, died at his home here. He was employed by the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. Mr. Lindahl is survived by his widow and four daughters.

Herman, Minn.—The new Herman Market Co. has opened for business. A reception and luncheon were given for the visitors which numbered 1,400. A prize was given for the first load of grain.

Wheaton, Minn.—The office of the Hansson-Walstad Elvtr. Co. is being remodeled by T. E. Iberson Co., and a furnace is being installed. A new leg was recently built in the elvtr. of V. A. Soderberg.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—We have installed a Strong-Scott Dump and a Richardson Scale in our new elvtr. which is now open for business. Elvtr. has a capacity of 20,000 bus.—H. A. Soltow, mgr., Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.

Mahnomen, Minn.—The Hickok Construction Co. is installing a Strong-Scott Dump in a ten-ton Fairbanks Scale for the Independent Elvtr. Co. and C. E. Kelty & Co. The compressor will be driven by a 2-h. p. Fairbanks Motor, controlled by a diaphragm pressure switch.

Swanville, Minn.—Ed. Pirk will operate the elvtr. which he recently bought here, under the old firm name of the Tanner Elvtr. Co. Slight changes will be made in elevating machinery and warehouse, and a large flour and feed warehouse will be erected alongside the present elvtr. and warehouse bldg.

Reading, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Worthington, won the suit brought some time ago by the Fraser-Smith Co. of Minneapolis, for the recovery of \$6,882. The decision upholds a verdict of the district court of Nobles County rendered over a year ago, in which a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, in the sum of \$4,000, was awarded against the elvtr. company. The elvtr. company being insolvent, the case was carried up by the Minneapolis concern, in an effort to obtain a new trial.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Armour Grain Co. has bot the Great Northern Elvtr.

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John Pank, for a number of years with the Hallet & Carey Co., is now with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

Henry Huber of Aberdeen, S. D., has become connected with Louis N. Ritten, as representative in North and South Dakota.

The following memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been transferred: Ward Rhea to J. H. Pank; A. F. Owen to Austin S. Cargill; F. L. Carey to Herbert B. Keith; J. H. Pank to Ferdinand A. Hallett, Jr.; Ellis Monroe to Harold Anderson; and Estate of Geo. L. Nevius to James A. Richardson.

MISSOURI

Galt, Mo.—The firm of D. H. Clark & Son is now out of business.

Hamilton, Mo.—The Farmers Produce & Grain Co. has installed a new 15 h. p. electric motor in its mill.

Elisbury, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will install electric motors to supplant the engines in its power house.

Wellsville, Mo.—Leo Gaster, who is associated with his father in the Gaster Bros. Elvtr. Co., was married to Miss Thelma Oliver on June 6.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange is erecting a new building which will contain a feed mill, corn sheller, elvtr. grain storage bins, and cement storage.

Charleston, Mo.—The Charleston Cotton & Grain Co. was organized on June 1. Wm. Holloway, formerly mgr. of the Mississippi Cotton & Grain Co., is now mgr. of this company.—Charleston Cotton & Grain Co.

Machens, Mo.—I will operate the elvtr. I recently bought from J. H. Machens, under the old name of the Machens Elvtr. Capacity of elvtr. is 15,000 bus., and a feed warehouse is operated in connection. Earl Dwiggins is the mgr.—L. Busch Faust.

Warrensburg, Mo.—The plant of the Rodney Mfg. Co. has been purchased by Jesse Culp. The mill has a capacity of 500 bbls. daily. It had not been operated for several years, but was used as a distributing station for the products manufactured by the Rodney Mfg. Co. at Kansas City.

Columbia, Mo.—The stockholders of the Boone County Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. met recently for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase its capital stock from \$108,000 to \$130,500. This company's plant was recently broken into, and seven sacks of corn chops and three sacks of flour were stolen.

St. Joseph, Mo.—B. C. Christopher & Co. of Kansas City, have leased the quarters in the Corby Bldg. formerly occupied by the Grain Exchange, and have opened a wire office and cash grain business. C. M. Reppogle will be in charge of the office, and has applied for membership in the Exchange.

Lamar, Mo.—The elvtr. property of the late Thomas Egger has been purchased by the McDaniel Mfg. Co. of Carthage. The elvtr. has a 75,000-bu. wheat storage capacity, in addition to a 10,000-bu. corn storage, and is of tile construction. The McDaniel Mfg. Co. will make improvements to the property so as to be ready to handle the 1926 wheat crop.—P. J. P.

Louisiana, Mo.—Frank M. Sheppard, mgr. of the local office of the James E. Bennett Commission Co., assisted by mgrs. of the St. Louis and Chicago offices of the company, entertained grain dealers, elevator operators and millers from thirty-four cities and towns in Northeast Missouri and Western Illinois at a six o'clock dinner at the Pike County Country Club on June 5.—P. J. P.

Gibbs, Mo.—Wm. Merideth, aged 76 years, died at his home in Kirksville, on June 13. He had suffered for the past five months with a complication of diseases, and died as a result of dropsy, which developed. Mr. Merideth was engaged with his son in the lumber and grain business at this station until twelve years ago, when he moved to Kirksville. He is survived by one son.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Cliff R. Heaney is the new mgr. of the Monarch Mfg. Co.

Charles H. Kenzer has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Allen Logan, of Logan Bros. Grain Co., has joined the Chicago Board of Trade, and will be on the Bartlett-Frazier Co. wire.

Contract has been let by the Commander Corp. Mills of Minneapolis, for a 1,000,000-bus. storage addition to the Monarch Mfg. Co. here.

R. B. Waltermire has become traveling grain consignment solicitor for the Fuller Grain Co. Mr. Waltermire was for many years sec'y of the Board of Trade at Wichita, Kan.

S. Mayer, v. p. of the Continental Grain Co., and S. S. Carlisle, mgr. of the recently established Kansas City office, were elected to membership in the Board of Trade on transfers from B. M. Huffine and T. B. Armstrong.

The new reinforced concrete working house of the Mo. Pacific being erected here by the Folwell-Ahiskog Co., is expected to receive grain next week, so this market will be better equipped than ever to handle expeditiously a big crop.

The 1,000,000-bu. elvtr. built by the Chicago & Alton railroad has been completed and will be ready for operation by July 1. It is leased to the Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n. and W. W. Young, sec'y of the company, will manage the elvtr.

Work on the new reinforced concrete tanks being erected for the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co., is expected to be finished by July 1. The total capacity of the plant will be 400,000 bus., when the addition is completed. Elmo F. Merrill is gen. mgr. of the company, and Roy J. Anderson, sales mgr.

James T. Bradshaw, former Missouri warehouse commissioner and head of the state grain inspection dept., has branched out as a publisher here. He is the founder of the Daily Democrat. Mr. Bradshaw was the successful bidder for the city printing, a contract amounting to more than \$25,000 a year.

The Santa Fe Elvtr. "B.," at Argentine, Kan., has been sold to John N. Davidson, owner of the Davidson Mill & Elvtr. Co. The house opened June 21 under the new management. The Armour Grain Co. of Chicago, from whom the elvtr. was purchased, has been using the property as a storehouse, but it was too small a unit for that company's purpose.—P. J. P.

George W. Higby, mgr. and ass't sec'y of the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co., died at his home here June 12, from the effects of an attack of heart disease suffered about two months ago. Mr. Higby was 34 years of age, and was for four years a member of the Board of Trade. He is survived by his widow and a son, six months old. This office will probably be closed.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The offices of the Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co. have been moved to the Merchants Exchange.

Robert C. Greer, aged 92, died in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Greer was one of the founders of the Merchants Exchange and was pres. of the Greer Grain Commission Co.

Valier & Spies Mfg. Corp. has obtained a Delaware charter to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in grain and cereal products. Louis A. Valier, v. p.; Chas. E. Valier, sec'y; Louis A. Valier, principal agt.

J. M. Chilton, for the past three years mgr. of the Hall Baker Grain Co.'s branch office here, is now connected with the Marshall Hall Grain Corp. as mgr. of its wheat dept. John Schmitt, formerly with the Marshall Hall Grain Corp., has resigned.

Amendments to the rules of the Merchants Exchange specifying separate contracts for soft winter and hard winter wheat, and repealing the optional contract were adopted by vote of the membership. Contracts for wheat for future delivery on July 1 will be divided into two classes to be known as hard wheat and soft wheat. Contracts specifying hard winter wheat, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, dark hard winter, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hard winter and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 yellow hard winter are deliverable, but 5c per bushel will be deducted from the contract price when either one of the No. 3 grades are delivered. On contracts for soft wheat, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 red winter are deliverable with a deduction of 5c for No. 3 red. Any of the above grades can, however, be delivered on regular contracts for wheat, with the usual reduction of 5c when any of the No. 3 grades are tendered. An amendment was adopted governing admission to the exchange of local residents not members.

MONTANA

Hinsdale, Mont.—N. R. Underwood, mgr. of the Equity Elvtr., has resigned and Albert Nelson of Genevieve, will succeed him.

Hobson, Mont.—The Judith Mfg. Co. is contemplating the erection of a new addition to its plant, which will increase its capacity by 400 bbls.

Valier, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the Valier Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr., and is repairing and repainting it. A Strong-Scott Truck Lift is also being installed. The old house of the International Elvtr. Co. will be sold.

Culbertson, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was destroyed by fire on June 10, together with about 15,000 bus. wheat, 2,000 bus. oats, and 1,000 bus. flaxseed. Loss, \$35,000. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss on June 10, when fire was communicated from the Imperial Elvtr.

Glentana, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently organized with H. J. Quast as pres., Wm. Niehoff, v. p., and Jake Stein, sec'y-treas. The Hickok Construction Co. has been awarded contract for an elvtr. to be built for the new company. Construction will start about July 15. The elvtr. will have a capacity of 30,000 bus., and will be covered with galvanized siding and roofing. It will contain two stands of elvtr. legs, motor driven through a Hinckley Silent Chain Unit, with Hinckley Back Stop on each head'shaft and will be of the cross work floor type, affording ample space for cleaning machines. A disc cleaner will be installed, a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale with Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump, and a Richardson Automatic Scale. The offices will be attached to the driveway and arranged conveniently with testing room for sampling grain.

NEBRASKA

Gladstone, Neb.—The Farmers Union has sold its elvtr. to G. E. Johnson, P. H. and Henry Junker.

Venango, Neb.—A new Fairbanks-Morse Engine was installed in our elvtr.—Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co.

Crete, Neb.—Ralph Mickle, who has been in charge of the feed mill of the Crete Mills, has resigned to accept a position as supt. of the Tri-State Mfg. Co. at Belle Fourche, S. D.

Osceola, Neb.—The Pierson Mill & Elvtr. Co. has just completed the work of enlarging the new storage plant for flour and feeds. This addition doubles the capacity of the mill.

Rosalie, Neb.—The Rosalie station of the Farmers Grain Co. has been closed temporarily until plans are made to either sell the plant or arrangements are made for its future operation.

Wausa, Neb.—Elmer Servine has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., to take effect July 1. He has accepted a position with the Kitselman Commission Firm of Sioux City.

Bennett, Neb.—The loss on the elvtr. of F. H. Saun, which burned recently, amounted to \$6,235, partially covered by insurance. Fire originated in the power house. This elvtr. was formerly owned by the Duff Grain Co.

Pleasanton, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co., incorporated to buy and sell hay, grain, feed for livestock, etc., capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, W. C. Downey, A. H. Grammer, Rudolph Zweiner, W. T. Holthusen, and E. G. Reynolds.

Petersburg, Neb.—People's Co-op. Mfg. Co., incorporated to engage in the milling and elvtr. business; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, J. H. Eberly, pres. and treas.; R. J. Carey, sec'y; Ray Siders, Grant Alder, A. A. Revell, et al.

NEW ENGLAND

Somerville, Mass.—Herlihy Bros. Inc., incorporated by Charles E. Herlihy of Roxbury and James Kiley of Charlestown.

Lowell, Mass.—George A. Nicholson is under arrest, charged with setting fire to the grain storage warehouse of Royal K. Dexter Co. on June 5.

Lancaster, N. H.—Harlan Connary, aged 47, a member of the firm of Frank Smith & Co., was drowned on June 13 in Israels River. His widow and seven children survive.

New Haven, Conn.—Arthur W. Forbes has leased the Platt, Barnes Co.'s mill at Rockdale from the Berkshire Electric Co., and will use it as a storage for a reserve supply for his headquarters here, where he conducts an extensive plant.

NEW JERSEY

New Market, N. J.—The Middlesex Mfg. Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by fire on June 11.

NEW YORK

Saugerties, N. Y.—The warehouse of M. E. Donlon was totally destroyed by fire recently.

North Pembroke, N. Y.—The feed mill of Stanley Cherry was burned on June 15 with a quantity of flour and feed.

Attica, N. Y.—The Thomas Boyce Direct Feed Co., Inc., suffered a total loss when its plant was destroyed by fire on June 11.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Attica Mills, an old landmark, were destroyed by fire on June 10. Thomas Boyce Co. was the owner of the mills.

Pavilion, N. Y.—The feed mill here, which has been used for various purposes since milling was discontinued some years ago, is being dismantled and the lumber taken to another town where it will be used in the erection of another building.

BUFFALO LETTER.

Thomas O'Brien is the new mgr. of the Abel Forwarding Co.

The George J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corp., the new owners of the Armour Export Elvtr., is considering plans for an addition to its storage capacity.

The Seneca Elvtr. Corp., incorporated to deal in grain and cereals; capital stock, \$225,000; stockholders, Leo P., Eugene J. and Alexander C. Meyer. The Buffalo Forwarding Corp. was also formed with capital of \$12,000, having the same stockholders.

Harry J. Hannon has opened an office here on his own account in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. He will act as broker, and will handle all feedstuffs, milling wheat and coarse grains. Mr. Hannon was formerly mgr. of the feed mill of the Co-op. Grange League Federation Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

New members in the Produce Exchange are: Alfred L. Fraser and Louis Veltri.

Memberships in the Produce Exchange have advanced in price as the futures market approaches completion. Memberships are now selling at \$3,000.

Owing to delay in obtaining a charter for the clearing house, members of the Produce Exchange at the meeting held June 14 to discuss rules and regulations for trading in grain, were unable to set a time for the opening of the new market.

Application will be made for a certificate of incorporation of the New York Grain Clearing Corp. under the general incorporation act of New York. This corporation will act as a clearing house of all trades in future delivery grain contracts when that department of the Produce Exchange begins business.

The grain trade futures plan has been approved, and the exchange plans to begin future trading operations about July 1. Buffalo has been selected as the delivery point, as it is believed that from there grain can more efficiently be put into consumptive channels for eastern points or sent for export to New York or other ports.

Wm. Riemschneider, one of the most popular members of the grain trade on the Produce Exchange, will leave for an extended vacation in Europe. His friends in the Exchange presented him with a gold watch as a token of their esteem. Mr. Riemschneider has been chairman of the Grain Com'ite of the Produce Exchange several times, and was also member of the Board of managers for two years.

At the annual election of the Produce Exchange held on June 9, the following officers were elected with no opposition. B. H. Wunder, pres.; R. M. Morgan, v. p.; Walter B. Pollock, treas.; board of managers, two-year term, C. Walton Andrus, Roger N. Black, Herbert L. Bodman, Frank A. Ferris, Jr., Richard L. Sweet, and H. B. Worthen. John V. Jewell was elected to serve a three-year term as trustee of the gratuity fund.

NORTH DAKOTA

Medina, N. D.—The Medina Elvtr. Co. has painted and remodeled its house.

Mountain, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr. has been sold to Elias Thorwaldson.

Rolla, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. is having a new Strong-Scott Air Dump installed.

Ashley, N. D.—The Ashley Elvtr. Co. is having a new foundation put under its elvtr. by the Hickok Construction Co.

Fairmount, N. D.—The Acme Grain Co. recently installed a truck dump in connection with Fairbanks Morse scales.

Burnstad, N. D.—The Logan Grain Co. has just repainted and overhauled its elvtr., but as yet it is not open for business.

Bordulac, N. D.—A Strong Scott Dump was installed in the elvtr. of the Bordulac Farmers Elvtr. Co., by the Hickok Construction Co.

Brinsmade, N. D.—Ira Bingaman is having the Hickok Construction Co. install a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump and sleigh attachment, in his plant.

Johnson Spur (Spiritwood p. o.), N. D.—The Midland Elvtr. Co. has had a Strong-Scott dump and tire filler installed by the Hickok Construction Co.

Crosby, N. D.—E. N. Bothun, formerly with the Northland Elvtr. Co. at Kermit, is now mgr. of that company here, succeeding Oscar Legold.

Garske, N. D.—Donald Baldwin, mgr. of the Garske Elvtr. Co., has resigned to accept a position with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. of Minneapolis.

Wahpeton, N. D.—W. H. Fury, of Aneta, is the agt. in charge of the Baldwin Flour Mills Co. He succeeds Ira G. Moats who has gone into business for himself.

Lehr, N. D.—A Strong-Scott Dump with sleigh attachment and 10-ton special Fairbanks Scale, has been installed by the Hickok Construction Co. for the Jenner Elvtr. Co.

Cuba, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been organized with John McIntyre as pres. The company has bought the elvtr. formerly owned by the Atlantic Elvtr. Co.

Chaseley, N. D.—A Strong-Scott Dump and tire filling equipment has been installed in the plant of the Chaseley Grain Co., and other repairs made by the Hickok Construction Co.

Cogswell, N. D.—Regarding the rumor that John Tompt has bought an elvtr. for himself, we hereby deny same, as Mr. Tompt has agreed to stay with this company.—Co-operative Grain Co.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is repairing its driveway, getting in readiness for the fall rush. The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will make minor repairs to its plant.

Goodrich, N. D.—The Goodrich Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having its plant improved, repaired and painted, and is installing a Richardson Automatic Scale. Hickok Construction Co. is doing the work.

Denhoff, N. D.—Extensive repairs are being made on the properties of the Denhoff Elvtr. Co. A Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump will be installed in one elvtr. Hickok Construction Co. is doing the work.

New England, N. D.—F. L. Schenck, who has been with the Empire Elvtr. Co. here, is going to operate an elvtr. for the same company at Carrington. Ernest Hagenston succeeds Mr. Schenck at this station.

Tappan, N. D.—A Strong-Scott Dump with sleigh attachment in a ten-ton Fairbanks Scale is being installed and miscellaneous repairs are being made to the plant of the Equity Elvtr. Co., by the Hickok Construction Co.

Stevenson's Spur, (Wahpeton p. o.) N. D.—Ira G. Moats, formerly mgr. of the Baldwin Flour Mills Co. at Wahpeton, purchased the plant owned by Mylo Billings. The house is being repaired and new machinery will be installed.

Judson, N. D.—A Kewanee Dump is being installed in the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. by the Hickok Construction Co. The Farmers Union Mercantile Co. is having the same company install S. K. F. ball bearings in its elvtr. heads and boots. The elvtr. will also be painted.

Norma, N. D.—The new elvtr. being built for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the Hickok Construction Co. will be completed shortly. The old elvtr. was wrecked and all suitable material was used in the construction of the new elvtr. The elvtr. has a capacity of 40,000 bus., has two stands of elvtrs. driven by Fairbanks Enclosed Ventilated Motors through Hinckley Silent Chain Drive Units. There are back stops on each elvtr. head shaft, improved Gerber Double Distributor, Richardson Automatic weigh-out scale, and car puller. Elvtr. is covered with corrugated galvanized iron.

Cheyenne, N. D.—A large feed mill house and driveway for the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. is being erected by the Hickok Construction Co. The feed mill house will have four bins spouted from elvtr. head and four bins for ground feed. The mill is an attrition mill, motor driven, with scalper and magnetic separator.

Harwood, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had the Hickok Construction Co. make extensive improvements to its plant, consisting of new offices and engine room, and installation of Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump with sleigh attachment in a ten-ton Fairbanks Scale. Drive way was rebuilt and new retaining walls put in.

Josephine, N. D.—Improvements are being made in the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. by the Hickok Construction Co. A Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump and sleigh attachment will be installed in a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale. A new foundation will be built, a Gerber Improved Double Distributor installed in cupola, and bins resorted.

Goodrich, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is being put on a new foundation, a new steel boot tank is being installed, and the cupola resorted with a new improved Gerber Double Distributor. A new elvtr. leg, a Strong-Scott Dump, and a manlift are also being installed. The work is being done by the Hickok Constr. Co.

Kindred, N. D.—General repairs are being made to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. by the Hickok Construction Co. Repairs include new steel roof, raising cupola, installing truck dump, and moving automatic scale and fitting same with automatic signal which rings bell on work floor after a certain number of drafts have passed through the scale.

Hansboro, N. D.—Three elvtrs., three coal sheds, 26,000 bus. of grain, and 10 box cars, were destroyed by fire on June 10. The elvtrs. destroyed were those of the Farmers Grain Co. of Devil's Lake, the Hansboro Grain Co., and the National Elvtr. Co. The Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr. contained over 16,000 bus. of grain, and the loss to the company is placed at \$25,000. The National Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. contained about 4,000 bus. of grain, and the loss is estimated as \$20,000. The loss to the Hansboro Grain Co. was about \$13,000, and its elvtr. contained 6,500 bus. of grain. Each of the three companies carried insurance on building and contents. The fire is thought to have started at 2 a. m.

OHIO

Shelby, O.—Mail addressed to Agt., United Mills Corp., is returned marked "Out of Business."

Thackery, O.—The Shepard Grain Co. has installed a McMillin Dump and made other alterations.

Houston, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a McMillin Dump and made other improvements.

Payne, O.—We will rebuild our plant which burned May 27, but contract has not been let.—Brady Bros.

Carlisle, O.—Owen Gross is successor to the firm of Gross & Basore. Capital stock, \$20,000.—Owen Gross.

Greenville, O.—The Greenville Farmers Exchange Co. has installed another Sidney Sheller in its Northside elvtr.

Westville, O.—A small loss was sustained by the Westville Grain & Livestock Co., when its plant was damaged by fire.

Ada, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has purchased conveyors and other equipment from the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Peebles, O.—The flour and feed mill owned by I. T. Mabry was destroyed by fire on June 11. Loss is estimated at about \$15,000, with \$5,000 insurance.

Boardman (Poland p. o.), O.—I purchased the plant of Troyer Bros. here, and will handle grain, flour, feed, coal and builders supplies.—F. V. Perry.

Mansfield, O.—The Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co. is remodeling its conveying equipment facilities. Union Iron Works was awarded the contract, which includes new conveyors, belts, and elevtr. stands.

Waldo, O.—The list of Ohio Grain Elvtr. Operators should be corrected to read Ed. Binder as mgr. of the Waldo Co-op. Elvtr. Co. instead of Joe B. Almendinger.

Loudonville, O.—M. S. Atkinson, D. H. Graven, and G. E. Newman are no longer connected with the Loudonville Mfg. Co. The list of Ohio Grain Elvtr. Operators should be changed to read, H. J. Be Bout, pres. and mgr.

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Spencerville, O.—The Ohio List of Elvtr. Operators should be corrected to read, J. J. Kraft, mgr. of the Spencerville Farmers Union Co., instead of Floyd B. Griffin.

Geneva, O.—The list of Ohio Grain Elvtr. Operators should be corrected to read \$250,000 capital stock, for the Geneva Mfg. Co. This company recently added a retail lumber yard.

Cincinnati, O.—Henry Nagel & Son, flour millers, will erect a grain elvtr. with a capacity of 100,000 bus., to adjoin the company's flour mill. The structure will be of wood with concrete foundations.

Goodwin (Oakwood p. o.), O.—The Harmon Hay & Grain Co. has installed complete Union Iron Works equipment in its new 15,000-bu. elvtr. which will be completed in time for harvest. This house replaces the one burned in February.

OKLAHOMA

Eagle City, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. is repairing its elvtr.

Cordell, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 10-ton truck scale.

Muskogee, Okla.—Thomas Wright, aged grain elvtr. operator, died at his home here.

Morrison, Okla.—The elvtr. owned by the Farmers Trading Ass'n will be rebuilt.

Drummond, Okla.—A windstorm recently caused a small loss to the Enid Mfg. Co.

Sentinel, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. was recently bought by Tatum & Corbin.

Roosevelt, Okla.—I have leased and am operating the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—F. N. Hagemeyer.

Eagle (Avard p. o.), Okla.—I will buy grain for the Eagle Grain & Elvtr. Co. this coming season.—Walter Hunsaker.

Cashion, Okla.—I have just completed installing a new Fairbanks combination truck and wagon scales.—Mose Pennington.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Geo. F. Binberin, federal grain supervisor here for six years, has been transferred to Omaha, effective July 1.

Frederick, Okla.—We will open a branch office at either Amarillo or Denver about the first of August.—E. O. Billingslea Grain & Cotton Co.

Tonkawa, Okla.—The Tonkawa Mfg. Co. has been taken over by the Deer Creek Elvtr. Co., and Mr. Roseberry, formerly at Deer Creek is the mgr.

Kingfisher, Okla.—We recently installed new Kewanee Dumps in our elevators at Dover and Kingfisher.—A. B. Conley, mgr., Oklahoma Mill Co.

Guymon, Okla.—The Guymon Equity Co. has finished overhauling its elvtr. machinery, and has installed new elevating machinery and a new dump.

Keyes (Boise City p. o.), Okla.—There are several scopers here. The only elvtr. here is the Farmers Elvtr. Co. owned by S. L. Gamble and L. H. Pettit.

Okarche, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, incorporated, capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators, Henry Muegggenborg, Joe Naberhaus and F. W. Schroeder.

Weatherford, Okla.—We are repairing our 57,000-bu. elvtr., installing Kewanee Truck Dump and 25-h.p. motor. The mill will not be rebuilt.—Weatherford Mfg. Co.

Supply, Okla.—L. O. and H. L. Street of Woodward, have leased the elvtr. here which is owned by E. E. Halley of Mooreland. The elvtr. is being overhauled.

Cashion, Okla.—B. F. White is now manager of the Farmers Exchange here. The company contemplates installing a filling station in the near future.

Fargo, Okla.—In addition to increasing our capital stock from \$10,000 to \$40,000, we have added lumber and builders material to our line of business.—Louis Zahn, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Grain Dealers Ass'n held local meetings throughout the state as follows: Woodward, June 12; Alva, June 15; Melford, June 16, and Hunter, June 17.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y.

Cherokee, Okla.—C. E. Mott has been employed as mgr. for the Bowersock Mills & Power Co., succeeding J. W. Grim, whose resignation takes effect July 1. It is reported that Mr. Grim will engage in the grain business at Runnymede, Kan.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Deer Creek Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was destroyed by fire, together with 10,000 bus. of corn, oats and wheat. Fire was caused by lightning, and the loss amounts to about \$50,000.

Dawson, Okla.—We are building an addition to our elvtr. and feed mill, and installing a No. 3 Hammer Mill and Batch Mixer. Will have same in operation within two weeks.—Sanderson-Barnard Mill Co.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The new grain elvtr. of the Zalabak Grain Co. is nearing completion. The new warehouse is receiving an exterior cement coating over the tile building material used in its construction.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The elvtr. formerly owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., then by the First Nat'l Bank, has been purchased by Tyler Simpson Co., wholesale grocers. The new owners will not operate the house this season.

Sentinel, Okla.—Lee McGlasson, who has been mgr. of the Western Oklahoma gin here for the past year, and prior to that, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr., has accepted a position with the P. G. Newkirk Grain Co. He will move to Clinton.

Okarche, Okla.—I have bought the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. and will operate it as the Dow Grain Co. I formerly owned an elvtr. at Piedmont, but have changed my location owing to the railroad being abandoned.—Oscar Dow.

Stillwater, Okla.—W. E. Terry, formerly mgr. of the Hugo Mfg. Co. of Hugo, is now general sales mgr. of the Stillwater Mfg. Co. The Stillwater Mfg. Co. is erecting an addition to its office building, and will make improvements to its plant.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The office of the supervisor of the grain inspection service is to be moved to 616 Grain Exchange Bldg., which recently was made vacant by the removal of the Mid-State Grain Co. C. F. Binderim, supervisor, will be transferred to Omaha on July 1.

Pond Creek, Okla.—We have completed our new office building. It is 18x34 ft., with two rooms. The front part contains scales and will also be used for feed and flour. The back room will be used as the office, and a radio has been installed to receive market quotations.—R. M. Wharry, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Checotah, Okla.—I am contemplating building a small modern mill, and will grind corn meal, corn chops, chick feed and other feed stuff. I expect to handle flour and feeds of all kinds, and all kinds of grain. For several years I was with the Checotah Mill & Elvtr. Co., whose plant was destroyed by fire several months ago.—Golden Berry.

Enid, Okla.—Managers of twenty-eight elvtrs. belonging to the Enid Mfg. Co., met with the officials of the company here recently. J. E. Mountjoy of the McAlester Fuel Co., gave the managers and company officials a luncheon at the Oxford Hotel. It is estimated that 3,000,000 bus. of grain will be handled by the company during the new year.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Applications for permits to operate public warehouses for grain under the state law, are being received by the grain division of the state board of agriculture, in unusual numbers. Because of the much smaller number of pool contracts this year, it is expected many milling and grain companies will receive grain under the warehouse law.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The Merchants Exchange in its general session voted to continue the present schedule with reference to discounts and dockages for the coming season.

PENNSYLVANIA

Columbia, Pa.—We have moved our office from Lancaster to this place.—S. High Levan, Levan & Boyd Co.

Edinburg, Pa.—The mill and warehouse of J. F. Cole were burned recently. About half the loss was covered by insurance.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Murray Trimble, for many years connected with the grain and feed business here, died at his home in Scottdale, after a brief illness, aged 86. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Hay and Grain Exchange at its annual meeting, elected the following officers: Wm. L. Walton, pres.; A. J. Gossar, v. p.; I. N. Daker, sec'y; John Floyd, treas. Directors are: R. V. Harper and W. F. Heck.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Viborg, S. D.—Chris Jenson is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hillsview, S. D.—Walter Isaak of Eureka, has purchased the M. Pressler & Co.'s elvtr.

Roscoe, S. D.—Potter, Garrick & Potter is building a large annex to its elvtr. here.

Humboldt, S. D.—The Hubbard & Palmer Elvtr. Co. has employed L. W. Tesch as agt.

Lake Andes, S. D.—I sold my elvtr. at this station to Hirsch Grain Co. of Tripp.—H. Mansbridge.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. & Live Stock Co. has installed a J-B hammer mill.

Hosmer, S. D.—The elvtr. which was being built for Walth & Lemmlie, is now completed and ready for business.

Hosmer, S. D.—The new plant of John C Kranzler is nearing completion. This elvtr. replaces the one torn down recently.

Dahlgberg (Vebelin p. o.), S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was sold to Potter, Garrick & Potter of Webster.—Norway Elvtr. & Fuel Co.

Gettysburg, S. D.—After having been shut down for eight years, the flouring mill now owned by H. M. Lake, has again been placed in operation.

Worthing, S. D.—Two elvtrs. belonging to the Worthing Grain Co. were destroyed by fire on June 17, together with 100,000 bus. of grain. Loss, \$20,000.

Watertown, S. D.—B. J. Jacobs has sold his interest in the Creaser & Jacobs Co., to F. P. Creaser & Sons. The company operates four elevators in Minnesota and four in South Dakota.

White Rock, S. D.—The Tri-State Elvtr. Co. plans on installing a truck dump in the near future. The National Elvtr. Co. is closed at present, but it is expected that the plant will be opened soon.

Java, S. D.—The elvtr. owned and operated by Bauer & Steller for many years, and later operated by John Bauer & Sons, has been moved to a new site adjoining the elvtr. of the Java Grain Co. The Java Grain Co. purchased the elvtr., and will overhaul both the houses.

Vienna, S. D.—I will take possession of the elvtr. which I bought from H. L. Stearns at Bryant, on July 1, and will handle grain, coal, feeds and seeds. H. Cragg, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Beaver Creek, Minn., will be my successor here.—G. M. Thompson, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Colton, S. D.—The auditor's report as read at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by Mgr. A. C. Wettstad, showed a substantial net profit, and after the business meeting a generous picnic with lots of good eats was given to stockholders and non-stockholders, followed by speechmaking and a ball game.

SOUTHEAST

Charlotte, N. C.—The Adams Grain & Prov. Co. is out of business.

Juliette, Ga.—The Juliette Mfg. Co. will rebuild its grist mill which was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$150,000.—P. J. P.

Tampa, Fla.—The Jackson Grain Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire recently. Loss on building, about \$9,000, no insurance. Loss on contents, \$15,000, covered by insurance.

TENNESSEE

Yayetteville, Tenn.—We plan on installing a new sheller before the fall season opens.—B. E. Arney, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—E. E. Buxton, well known grain broker, won the Tennessee trapshoot championship at the state meet in Chattanooga. Mr. Buxton had a score of 193 out of 200.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—The eighth grain elvtr. being erected for the Middle Tennessee Mfg. Co. was recently completed. They are constructed of hollow tile and reinforced concrete, and have a capacity of 125,000 bus.

TEXAS

Texas City, Tex.—The grain elvtr. here is being repaired.

Plano, Tex.—The Griffin Grain Co. has moved here from McKinney.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The West Grain Co., incorporated; by Joe Collins.—P. J. P.

Summerfield, Tex.—The Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. will erect an elvtr. here soon.

Alvin, Tex.—E. J. Stanton & Son has added a line of groceries to its line of grain, flour and feed.

Godley, Tex.—The Godley Mill & Elvtr. Co. is now owned by Hardcastle & Huey, with S. L. Hardcastle as mgr.

Farnsworth, Tex.—Zu Zip Deweese of Oklahoma City has been appointed mgr. of the Street Grain Co.'s elvtr. here.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—John E. Herrington, formerly pres. of the Van Alstyne Roller Mills Co., died recently at his home, aged 63.

Houston, Tex.—Saint & Co., Inc., has leased the site adjoining its building, and contemplates erecting a 50x100 ft. addition.—P. J. P.

Carney (Frisco p. o.), Tex.—We are moving a 15-hp. Fairbanks gas engine from our Celina plant to our elvtr. here.—Celina Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Kearns Elvtr. Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, H. L. Kearns, Mrs. H. L. Kearns, and R. L. Yeager.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—A new hammer mill and viti-cream mill has just been installed in an addition to the Van Alstyne Roller Mills.—E. P. Williams, mgr.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—New members to the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n include: Green & Whatley of Graford, Tex., and the State Line Grain Co. of Texico, N. M.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y.

Quanah, Tex.—The elvtr. of P. W. Thomas, with a capacity of 15,000 bus., is not operating as yet on account of no movement. The head office of the company is at Vernon, Tex.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Kimbell Mfg. Co. has let contract for an elvtr. with a capacity of 400,000 bus. This additional storage will give the plant a total capacity of 1,200,000 bus.

Whitewright, Tex.—W. P. Vaughn has purchased the properties of the White-Wright Mfg. Co., including 105,000 bus. bulk storage, and now operates them under the name of the Vaughn Grain Co.—W. P. Vaughn.

Miami, Tex.—The Kearns Elvtr. Co. has purchased the two elvtrs. here and at Codman, Tex. H. L. Kearns of Amarillo is pres. and gen. mgr. of the company, and F. L. Wigle is local mgr. of both stations, assisted by O. B. Launder at Codman and L. G. Christopher at Miami.—F. L. Wigle.

UTAH

Levan, Utah.—The Levan Mill & Elvtr. Co. has not been in operation for two years. It is now in the hands of the receivers, the Nephil National Bank of Nephi, Utah.—X.

Ogden, Utah.—The warehouse belonging to the Hylton Flour Mills was destroyed by fire recently. The building has been used for grinding and rolling, and 10,000 lbs. of wheat was destroyed. Loss, \$6,500, partially covered by insurance.

Cache Junction (Newton p. o.), Utah.—Damages amounting to \$7,500 were awarded against the Farmers Grain & Mfg. Co., in connection with suit brought by James C. Peterson, whose 8-year-old son suffered a broken leg and other injuries, when he was injured in the company's elvtr. some time ago. The child stepped on the manlift, put his foot upon the release clutch, and the car was jerked to the ceiling with such force that the rope was broken and the car crashed to the basement.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma, Wash.—M. B. Stambaugh has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Rockford, Wash.—Plans to rebuild the recently burned warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Warehouse Co. have been approved.

Spokane, Wash.—L. A. Rumburg and E. M. Cardwell will engage in a general grain business under the firm name of Rumburg & Cardwell.

Spokane, Wash.—The R. M. Hawkins Grain Co. of Seattle will open an office here with L. M. Smith, connected with the Waterville Union Grain Co., Waterville, in charge.

Spokane, Wash.—J. E. Patton, formerly mgr. of the Quinn-Shephardson Co.'s office at Great Falls, Mont., and B. H. Kjose, formerly mgr. of that company's office here, have formed the Patton-Kjose Co. to handle Montana wheat and eastern oats and corn. An office will be main-

tained at Great Falls with Mr. Patton in charge, while Mr. Kjose will be in charge here.

WISCONSIN

Shawano, Wis.—The grist mill of the Cecil Mfg. Co. was destroyed by fire, with several thousand dollars loss.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Smith Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000; incorporators, S. M. Smith, Herbert H. Smith, and E. Smith.

Further Expansion of S. Howes Co., Inc.

On June 1, S. Howes Co., Inc., announced the purchase of the Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., which, since 1876, has occupied a prominent position in the manufacture of fanning mills and small cleaners.

The dominating personality of the business passed away with the demise of Mr. Johnson, and the institution's control came into the control of his widow who has since continued the business. Mrs. Johnson for some time past has been anxious to relinquish her arduous duties, yet could not be induced to dispose of her holdings in the corporation without adequate assurance from prospective buyers that her late husband's policies would be continued.

When announcing the purchase A. C. Barbeau, pres. of S. Howes Co., Inc., said: "There would have been no incentive in our taking over this line of fanning mills had it not been for the wonderful reputation enjoyed by the machines. With such a good name and splendid record behind them there will naturally be less sales resistance to combat. Hence it follows that with our modern production facilities in the east, we expect to build the Johnson & Field grain cleaners in large volume."

D. C. Bruce, Supt., Ferro Carill Pacifico Elevators, 4 in number, located at Bahia Blanca, Puerto Galvan, Argentine, So. A., and owned by B. A. & Pac. Ry. Co., Ltd., came to Chicago this week to inspect the largest elevator in the world. The Armour Grain Co., made it easy for him to look over the Northwestern Elevator.

Marked reduction in the smut damage to wheat in the spring wheat section of the Northwest is expected this year by Department of Agriculture officials as a result of the recent smut prevention campaign conducted in that territory. Reports from county agricultural agents indicate a great increase in the use of copper carbonate for treating seed wheat against smut, estimates being made in some cases that from 70 to 80 per cent of the farmers treated their seed before planting.

Books Received

WHEAT ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION in the United States since 1866 is a revision by the Food Research Institute of official estimates, bringing the estimates into agreement with the data on distribution, and providing a greatly improved basis for determining the effect of price changes on the acreage of wheat in subsequent years. Stanford University, California. Price, \$1.

GRAIN ELEVATORS pictures in 24 pages the system of handling grain in the United States and Canada, and in the remaining pages of this 176-page volume illustrates and describes the large number of elevators erected in different parts of the world by the John S. Metcalf Co. One chapter is devoted to the Metcalf Car Dumper and another to the Metcalf Car Unloader. Altho the principles controlling the design of grain storehouses are comparatively simple, no one reading this book and examining the many illustrations can fail to be impressed with the great diversity of the plants, due to the endeavor of the engineers to adapt the design to the needs of the trade and the limitations of each locality.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3 1/2 x 6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal money and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6 1/2 x 9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition: Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6 x 7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather. \$12.50.

Capack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6 3/4 x 8 1/4 ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10 DC, Price \$1.15.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Double Squirrel-Cage Motors for Grain Elevators.

By J. S. BAKER.

Within the last two years there has been put on the market a type of electric motor variously known by such names as double-squirrel-cage, self start, automatic starting, auto-start, internal starter, and across-the-line, only the first of which applies exclusively to this type of motor. The characteristics of the double-squirrel-cage induction motors are such that they find application in driving many of the machines used in grain elevators, but the fact that their commercial development is comparatively recent, makes them strangers to most grain elevator men who consequently often find themselves unable to decide whether to embrace the "new" type as a solution to all of their problems or to reject it entirely in favor of the standard general-purpose squirrel-cage motor.

As is usually the case with new types, the double squirrel cage motors can be used advantageously under certain circumstances while other conditions require other types and judgment is required to select the proper equipment. Unfortunately over-zealous salesmen are prone to offer any motor for almost any service; hence the double-squirrel-cage motors have been occasionally misapplied in grain elevators and often elsewhere. A little correct information will enable motor users to determine for themselves, in most cases, whether to use a standard or a double-cage type.

The double-squirrel-cage motor is not, strictly speaking, a new type, because it was discussed in textbooks on electrical engineering years ago. Its newness lies chiefly in its commercial development to meet certain very definite power requirements. At present several manufacturers offer lines of these motors extending in size from about five horsepower to fifty or more. Like the standard squirrel-cage motor, the double-squirrel-cage machine is for constant-speed service on polyphase alternating current circuits. Externally the two types are identical in appearance; internally they differ but slightly in construction. Both have uninsulated cages of metal bars and end rings for rotor windings; both are free from sliding contacts, and possess the simplicity and ruggedness which that implies.

The double-squirrel-cage motor, as its name indicates, has two rotor windings instead of one. One of these cages is inside of the other. The outer cage is made of high-resistance material and the inner one has a low resistance. Altho this construction is only slightly different from that of the standard motor, it makes a remarkable difference in operating characteristics; it gives a high starting torque and a low starting current. The low starting current required by double-squirrel-cage motors makes it possible to use simplified starting equipment with them.

Principle of Operation: It is somewhat difficult for one unfamiliar with the technology of alternating current motors to understand the operation of a double-squirrel-cage motor. It will be sufficient for the ordinary individual to know that at standstill the high resistance outer cage carries most of the current, gives

a high torque and limits the current to a moderate amount; as the motor accelerates the load and the rotor revolves more rapidly, the current in the outer cage decreases and that in the inner cage increases; finally at full speed the outer winding carries all but a small portion of the rotor current. This change is effected gradually without centrifugally operated switches or any contacts whatsoever in contrast with the true internal-starter motors which usually have contact of some kind.

Torque Characteristics: The starting torque of a motor is its turning effort when the switch is first closed, and before the rotor has begun to revolve. The single-squirrel-cage machines have a starting torque of from 125 to 175 per cent of full load running torque, the high-speed motors having higher starting torque, while the double-squirrel-cage motors have a starting torque of from 250 to 300 per cent of full-load running torque.

The high starting torque of the double-cage motors makes them suitable for driving machinery which starts hard such as loaded conveyor belts and bucket elevators. For fans and other machinery where the starting duty is light the single-cage type is usually to be preferred.

Motors having high starting torque must be employed prudently; for, when they are switched directly on the line at full voltage, their heavy torque is instantaneously applied to the driving belt, chain, gear or coupling which may be injured unless sufficiently strong to withstand the repeated shocks of the motor's sudden starting.

The normal running torque of both types will, of course, be the same for corresponding ratings, but the torque at the intermediate speeds will be considerably different. This, however, does not usually affect the operation of the motor, and need not be considered unless the motor is subject to very sudden heavy overloads of short duration.

Torque characteristics may be modified by control equipment. If compensator or resistance is used to reduce the line voltage for starting, the torque will be materially reduced. In the case of a single-cage motor, which generally must be used with a voltage-reducing compensator, the values of starting torque may be reduced about one-half. A similar reduc-

tion in starting torque occurs with the double-cage type when power companies will not permit its use without a compensator.

Starting Current: In addition to a high starting torque, the double-cage motor has a comparatively low starting current. This starting current will ordinarily be about four times the full-load running current. The standard general purpose single-cage motor may require a starting current as large as eight or nine times normal full-load current.

A high starting current is not objectionable from the standpoint of the motor itself, but the great inrush of current causes a voltage drop in the transmission lines which makes lights flicker, may disturb other motors operating on the same lines, and often causes trouble in generating stations. Power companies generally include in contracts clauses relating to the maximum starting current which may be taken by motors. Double-cage types are designed to meet the requirements of almost all such clauses. On sizes larger than five horsepower, it is customary to require current-limiting devices for all single-cage motors.

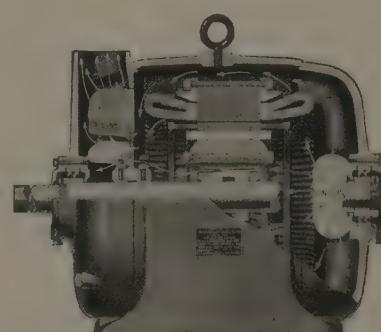
Control Equipment: Because the double-cage motors can be used without current-limiting devices, their control equipment is generally simple and inexpensive. From the simplicity of their control they have come to be known as "across-the-line," "auto-start," and "self-start" motors. There is nothing inherent in the motor which entitles it to such a name; in fact, any single-cage motor may be thrown directly across the lines and will start automatically.

With both types some means of connecting the motor across the lines must be used; this may be properly fused and enclosed hand-operated switch, a switch with under-voltage and over-load relays, or a magnetic contactor with overload and under-voltage releases. The latter may be controlled from a push-button station. For the double-cage type this is all the control equipment required.

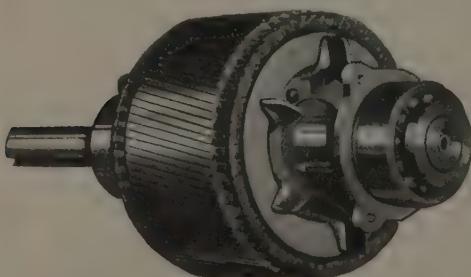
The single-cage type, on account of its higher starting current, and also occasionally the double-cage type when it does not come within the starting-current requirements of the power companies, must have a compensator or resistance incorporated in the control equipment to reduce the starting current. This also reduces the torque regardless of the kind of motor to which it is applied.

If higher starting torques are required with lower starting currents than are obtainable with double-cage motors, a slip-ring motor should be used. Slip-ring motors are preferable for heavy starting duty for sizes larger than about seventy-five horsepower.

Relative Costs of Motors: The double-squirrel-cage motor when it can be used with-



Sectional drawing of the E H J motor showing ball-bearing construction, ventilating fan and double rotor winding.



The Rotor and Bearings of a Type HJ Motor. These Motors Require No Voltage Reduction in Starting. Hence no Compensators.



The Type H Ball Bearing, Squirrel Cage Induction Motor, a Constant Speed Machine.

out a current-reducing starter is less expensive than the squirrel-cage motor which must be used with one. These are approximate relative costs for motors of the same ratings:

	Double Squirrel Cage.	Single Squirrel Cage.
Price of motor without starter..	\$325	\$290
Price of ordinary manual starting equipment including a compensator for the single-cage motor	\$ 20	\$ 80
Price of motor with ordinary manual starting equipment...	\$345	\$370
Price of motor with magnetic contactor and push-button control	\$365	\$440

Naturally other ratings will vary in relative costs. In sizes smaller than $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower, the single-cage motors require no compensators, and there is seldom an advantage in using the double-cage type.

Efficiency and Power-Factor: The characteristics of the double-squirrel-cage motor and the fact that it may be used with inexpensive control equipment would seem to make it a very desirable machine. However, desirable starting and torque characteristics are not obtained without some sacrifice. In the case of the double-cage motor the efficiency and power-factor suffer. The efficiency will be from one to five percent lower at full load than it would be in the corresponding rating of a single-cage machine of good design. The power factor will be from three to fifteen or more percent lower. Low efficiency means that the motor will use more power and will cost more to run. The low power-factor of the motor does not affect the motor user unless he generates his own power or unless his power contract contains clauses relating to power-factor in which case low power-factor is a very undesirable thing.

Effect of Power-Factor and Efficiency on Costs: To buy a cheap motor with low efficiency is very poor economy. This is especially true of motors which run almost continuously like some of those in large grain elevators. In the selection of motor equipment, it is necessary to consider what will give the greatest ultimate profit. If the motor is only to run a few minutes at a time or for a few months or weeks in a year, as sometimes happens in small elevators, and if it must frequently start machines having a high torque, a double-squirrel-cage type such as the Fairbanks-Morse Type HJ will be very economical and serviceable. On the other hand, if the motor must run continuously for many hours every day, and if it is not required to start heavy loads, it is almost always very much worth while to pay considerably more for the extra control equipment on a motor with high efficiency and power factor like the Fairbanks-Morse Type H ball-bearing motor because the saving in power bills will more than offset the depreciation, taxes and interest on the additional investment.

In general the most efficient motor should be chosen unless it fails to meet the requirements of starting torque and starting current or unless it is to be used so little that its added efficiency will not pay, during the life of the motor, for the additional cost of control equipment which will make the starting current requirements.

Enclosed Ventilated Models: The double-squirrel-cage type is built by Fairbanks-Morse & Co. in an enclosed ventilated type. The enclosed ventilated motor is, of course, equipped with ball bearings. It has a blower incorporated in its construction which produces the required circulation of air through the motor and ventilating pipes. This type of motor is recommended by fire insurance companies for use in mills and small elevators because it materially reduces the fire hazard.

At the eighteenth annual meeting of the International Railway Fuel Association in Chicago, May 12, in the discussion of fuel conservation, it was predicted that the day is not far off when smoke and slack waste will be converted into dyes, oils, perfumes, etc. as valuable by-products.

Seeds

Rockford, Ill.—The Shumway Seed Co. will remodel its building here.

Madison, Wis.—Additional seed cleaning equipment is to be added to the L. L. Olds Co.'s plant soon.

Elk City, Kan.—H. G. Saddler now operates the seed business formerly operated under the management of J. P. Irwin.

Toronto, Ont.—Sylvester E. Briggs, pres. of the Steele Briggs Seed Co., died here at his home June 17, in his eighty-first year.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—The Phoenix Seed & Feed Co. recently lost two warehouses and the contents thereof by fire at a loss of \$75,000.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Fort Smith Seed Co., capitalized at \$25,000, incorporated on June 7. H. A. Payne is pres.—P. J. P.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., filed trademark Ser. No. 229,315, the words Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass, particularly descriptive of grass seed.

Clarinda, Ia.—A. A. Berry Seed Co. suffered a severe tornado damage on June 16 to its radio broadcasting station, the roof of its seed house and part of the main building.

New Orleans, La.—Charles Reuter has started on the construction of his new \$200,000 seed plant, which is expected to occupy one solid block. Construction will be completed by September 30.

Alexander Forbes & Co., Newark, N. J., filed trademark Ser. No. 209,161, the words in italic script "Forbes Seeds," shadowed with the words in back-slab "For Best Seeds," particularly descriptive of seeds, bulbs and plants.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Seed and grain dealers of Colorado held a 2-days' field meeting here June 23 and 24. Professors of the state agricultural college contributed liberally to the program, and a trip of inspection was made to the agronomy farm.

Solomon, Kan.—The Solomon Seed Co. has changed its name to the Kansas Seed Co. and its location to Salina, Kan., where Charles Henning, Jr., and V. R. McCullough are using a 50x200 ft. building for the requirements of the business.

After 13 years of effort the Agronomy Department of MacDonald College, which is affiliated with McGill University, has isolated a new strain of banner oats which is from six to nine per cent more productive than any strain hitherto developed.

Sutton & Sons, Reading, England, filed trademark Ser. No. 227,922, a seal encircling the combined letters of "P" and "Q," above which appears the words Pedigree-Quality, particularly descriptive of seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

Sherman, Tex.—Ferguson Seed Farms, Inc., is just completing an extensive painting campaign. All its 30 buildings at its 5 stations are being painted a chrome orange and the equipment is being painted the same. This gives the firm a distinctive advertising color.—A. M. Ferguson, pres.

Large Crop of Bluegrass Seed.

The 1926 crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 1,550,000-1,650,000 bushels of rough, cured seed. If the crop should yield as well as expected, the total production in the Kentucky and Missouri or western districts would exceed that of any other year. The production is three times as large as that of last year.

In the Kentucky district the crop was not so promising a month ago, but rains and almost ideal weather for the development of seed occurred later. In Missouri, earlier prospects were more promising, especially in the northwestern part of the State, but a protracted

drought was largely responsible for the short growth and almost premature ripening of the seed in some sections.

Stripping began earlier in Missouri than in Kentucky, which is rather unusual. Weather conditions were in general favorable for stripping.

Damage from "bugs" in Kentucky and army worms in Missouri was probably much less than in recent years.

The quality of the crop is believed to be one of the best on record. In general, bluegrass meadows and pastures were cleaner than usual. The heads were heavy and the shrinkage in cleaning should be much less than in recent years.

American Seed Trade Ass'n Program.

Sec'y C. E. Kendel of Cleveland, O., has issued the program for the 44th annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, to be held in Chicago on June 29 and 30 and July 1.

The final session of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held in the forenoon of the 29th, consequently the American Seed Trade Ass'n will open their first session on that afternoon.

Pres. Eugene D. Funk of Bloomington will preside. The program follows:

Tuesday, 2 p. m.

Address of welcome, John F. Bowman, Chicago.

President Funk's Annual Address; Rotarian Roll Call; Preliminary Membership Com'ite Report; Com'ite Reports.

Wednesday, 10 a. m.

"Agricultural Experiment Stations and Their Relation to the Seed Trade," W. L. Burlison, Urbana, Ill.

Report, Dr. David Schmidt, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y., "Work of the Boyce Thompson Institute," Dr. J. G. Coulter.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.

(Executive session for members only.) Legislative Com'ite Report; Grievance Com'ite Report; Counsel Report; Postal Laws Com'ite Report.

Wednesday Evening.

Annual banquet, informal, "Where Are We Drifting," Jos. W. Fifer, ex-Governor of Illinois.

Thursday, 11 a. m.

Report of Cost Finding Com'ite, Ernst & Ernst; Garden Buro Report; unfinished business; new business, and election of officers.

Against Johnson Grass in Red Rust Proof Oats.

W. W. Manning of Fort Worth, Tex., is urging grain dealers to impress upon growers the necessity of keeping their grain free of noxious weeds and seeds, and that dealers refuse to distribute grain showing a mixture of noxious weeds and seeds. He writes:

The admixture of Johnson grass seed in red oats has become such a common matter that the sale of red oats even for feed in many sections is prejudiced, this prejudice being especially marked in the Rio Grande Valley and in other sections comparatively free of Johnson grass and highly cultivated. The furnishing of red oats for seed free of this pest has become almost impossible except at prohibitive costs, and many concerns have found it necessary to turn to red oats grown in northern Oklahoma or Kansas and Missouri for its supplies of red seed oats to sell to Texas planters even in years in which there is a large production of Texas oats of excellent quality.

Texas is the natural habitat and producing area for red rust proof oats, and outside of California, the only section in which a pure strain is produced in commercial quantities but on account of the prevalence of Johnson grass mixture in our oats we are seriously handicapped in selling them to the Southeast and California especially, and to Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri as well.

The Panhandle section has now become plentifully besprinkled with Johnson grass, and the practice of harvesting practically all row crops with machines has resulted in recent years in the grain sorghums and cane seed showing in many instances a liberal mixture of Johnson grass seed. By careful and thorough cleaning the Johnson grass can be eliminated from seed of this character, but the process is expensive, and so many dealers are either careless or find it impossible to absorb this expense and meet the competition of those less conscientious, that quite a few of these seed, especially red top cane, are going through to the planter showing a mixture of Johnson grass seed. This is resulting in much prejudice against Texas grown seed which has become more marked in the past two years, and the season just passed shows a spread of 10 cents per cwt. in favor of Kansas red top over Texas red top of equal appearance and cleanliness and perhaps higher germination.

Supply Trade

No buyer will reject the worth while information your advertising carries to him.

Chicago, Ill.—C. Waller Pank, for many years vice-pres. of Fairbanks-Morse & Co., died June 21 of a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Pank retired from the company in 1923.

New York, N. Y.—International meetings on standards have recently been held here. The subjects discussed were ball bearings, limit gaging, screw threads, bolt and nut proportions and preferred numbers.

Chicago.—Among the interesting callers on the trade this week were M. V. Vavilov, prominent elevator engineer of Moscow, Russia, J. P. Nikonow, M. E., and J. S. Lobachov, chairman of the Board of the Grain Trading Corp., Moscow.

Chicago, Ill.—The Citizens Com'ite to enforce the Landis Award has more work in store for it to resist the announced intention of the Building Trades Council to call a strike on contracts made after June 15 if Landis Award workmen are employed thereon. If this threat is carried out the Com'ite announces that it will supply open shop workmen.

Kansas City, Mo.—E. Lee Heidenreich, well known throughout the country as the designer of reinforced concrete grain storage tanks, has been honored by the King of Norway with designation as a knight of St. Olaf, 1st class, for educational work in reinforced concrete here and abroad, especially for Heidenreich cluster tanks of concrete used for storage of grain, cement, sand, crushed stone, etc.

Manchester, Eng.—“Pneumatic Grain Handling Plants” is the title of a handsomely illustrated volume of 40 pages with a well-written text stating the many advantages of the pneumatic system. The diagram and engravings of the parts of the suction equipment make this work interesting to engineers. Descriptions are given of pneumatic plants erected by Henry Simon, Ltd., of Manchester, in England, Scotland, Ireland, France and South America.

Cement Block Patent Invalid.

Warren A. Caldwell, assignor to the Caldwell Silo Co., was granted letters patent No. 1,421,763, on a ventilated grain crib; and for infringement of this patent the Portable Elevator Mfg. Co. brot suit against Mrs. Mat Weiser in the district court of the Southern District of Illinois, which gave judgment for plaintiff.

Defendant, Mrs. Weiser, took an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and on Mar. 5, 1926, was granted a reversal of the judgment, the higher court holding the patent invalid.

The patent covered a double corn crib with a drive between the two cribs and a roof covering both. The outer wall of both cribs, built of the cement staves, was semi-circular, and the inner wall was flat. The court said “We can not see anything novel in the shape of the crib, and the introduction into the claim of the arcuate wall was not new, and it does not contribute, in combination with other elements, any new result.”

The Caldwell patent, reissue No. 15,217, upon the stave, the court held was not infringed, as the defendant did not use the reinforcing rods across the opening in the block, but used staves with an opening unobstructed. After defendant had placed the stave without reinforcement upon the market the original application was amended to include a stave without the reinforcement, but evidently the court considered this amendment too late. 11 Fed. Rep. (2d) 918.

Iron for Roofing and Siding.

Two factors that have worked against the more general use of iron for roofing and siding grain elevators is the poor quality of some of the iron and the lack of skill on the part of the men putting the iron on the building.

The first difficulty, that of the poor quality, has now been removed thru the activities of the Sheet Steel Extension Com'ite. The manufacturers have joined in the production of brands that are guaranteed by the Com'ite. Contracting builders now know where they can obtain a guaranteed sheet, and one that they can guarantee to their customers.

An example of how long a good galvanized sheet will last is afforded by the roof of a farmhouse about 9 miles west of Ft. Madison, Ia. This was purchased 32 years ago and is still good for several years' more service. It is a 28-gage galvanized steel, and has never been painted.

If skilled labor is not available to put on the metal siding or roofing the man in charge of the work, if he knows how to put on the iron, should give the men his supervision; and if he does not he should give the application of the metal some intelligent study. This may not make the metal last longer, but it will assure the covering, giving the building the protection expected.

A New Process of Cereal Manufacture.

When grains are subjected to heat, for example, in steam cooking or in drying or parching, the fatty oil in the grain undergoes hydrolysis or decomposition which gives the product a more or less rancid flavor. This decomposition of the fatty element, and consequent rancidity, results from the presence in the grain of certain acids, some of which, such as phytic acids, are found in all grains, and others of which are developed by ripening and fermentation. The acids, in the presence of heat, act upon the fat in the kernel decomposing it, wholly or in part, so that fatty acids and possibly other products are split off which, through oxidation or otherwise, give rise to the objectionable rancidity.

To overcome this, Dr. John A. Wesener neutralizes the acid with a solution of lime in water, cooks the grain for 30 to 45 minutes under a pressure of 15 pounds and then without having destroyed the integrity of the kernels runs the grain thru corrugated rolls to rupture the hulls without injury to the groats, which are in a rubber-like condition.

The next stage is the removal of the moisture by parching, after which the hull is removed by an ordinary scouring machine. No difficulty is experienced in removing the hull without damaging the kernel. The material is then winnowed to remove the hulls and the groats are preferably scrubbed to remove fibres and the fibres blown out.

The subsequent treatment of the oats will depend upon the product desired. It is possible because of the flinty character of the kernels to break the material up into granular or gritty form. This can be done by passing the oats through corrugated milling rolls adjusted to give the required degree of fineness. Oat grits have not been heretofore produced because of the difficulty of giving the kernels the necessary dense and flinty texture without at the same time producing undesirable rancidity and because of the chalky and friable nature of the ordinary dried groats. The grits when cooked will remain segregated instead of cooking into a mush.

To make oat flakes the groats will be steamed to soften them and then rolled in the usual manner. Such flakes, however, will be found to have a more agreeable flavor than the ordinary rolled oats and can be cooked very rapidly.

One of the important advantages of the process is the simplification of apparatus and of handling which results from the toughening of the grain by the cooking step which makes it possible, for oats especially, to use simple and rapid milling operations that cannot be used while the oats are in a green or merely

a dried state. The operation of disrupting without removing the hulls is in particular much simpler and more economical than the heretofore employed method of clipping off the ends of the hulls.

For this invention Dr. Wesener has been granted letters patent No. 1,586,869.

Iron Clad Tanks.

On the Big Four railroad at Bonfield, Ill., stands the 40,000-bu. elevator of the Bonfield Grain & Lumber Co., of which E. N. Taylor is proprietor. This capacity is contained in 6 wood bins and 2 wood, iron-clad tanks.

Each tank is 20 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high with an interspace bin between. They are built up of a framework of joists, lined with boards bent to fit the circular design. The outside is covered with corrugated metal siding.

Outside of the tanks and the interspace bin the elevator is constructed of wood. It is equipped with a dump, a concrete pit and a leg with capacity for elevating 1,000 bus. per hour. Power is obtained from a 12 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine housed separately in a concrete engine house and transmitted to the jackshaft in elevator by belt. Power is transmitted from jackshaft to line shaft in cupola by a Columbia rope drive.

A manlift facilitates getting to cupola to keep all working parts well oiled and in good condition. It also earns a credit on the fire insurance rates.

Mr. Taylor has owned and operated this house for the past five years, having purchased it from Gause & Son in 1921. He does a thriving business in sidelines which keeps him busy during the off season in grain.

U. S. Agricultural export index number stood at 87 for March, which is lower than for any corresponding month since 1915.—U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Concrete Corn Crib.

The durability and low insurance rates of concrete cannot be denied, it is not often that concrete corn-cribs are found. Illustrated herewith is one with wood trimmings and doors at Colo, Ia., owned and operated by H. C. Lounsberry.

The structure is approximately 25 feet high and consists almost entirely of concrete slabs rodded together over a steel frame. In each little vent hole are three $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel rods spaced to prevent any ears of corn from slipping thru.

The doors are wide to permit passage of a wagon. A dump empties the wagons into a pit, from which the corn is elevated by one leg operated by a 5 hp. Fairbanks-Morse 3-phase motor. It is dumped at will into any one of the four bins. The structure has 10,000 bus. capacity. Chutes to boot of elevator facilitate re-elevation without shoveling.



Cement Block Corn Crib at Colo, Ia.

The Monarch Batch Feed Mixer.

Simplicity and space utility of design, ease and efficiency of operation, minimum power and attention (servicing) requirements, as well as uniformity of product, marks the Monarch Patented Vertical Batch Feed Mixer distinctive, as well as highly desirable.

The demand for custom feed mixing has had an astonishing growth, as every grain elevator operator knows, perhaps only too well if his plant is not equipped to offer this service both as a profitable "fill-in" side line to patrons and also as a "leader" to attract new customers.

The Monarch Vertical Mixer is built for mixing soft dairy rations, or scratch grains, chick feeds, laying mash, stock feed, self rising flour, chemicals and other dry products, most efficiently, uniformly and economically.

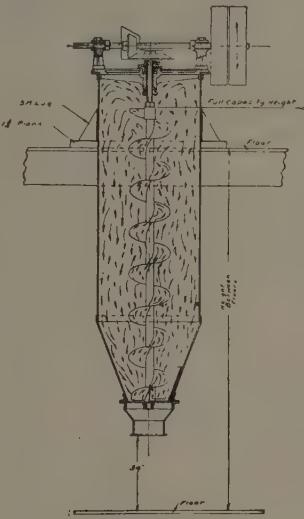


Fig. 1—Cross Section Vertical Feed Mixer.

The service it gives is claimed to guarantee satisfied customers.

The "operating" cross-section illustrated below (Figure 1) bespeaks the simplicity of design of the machine, the thoroughness of the mixing operation, as well as to demonstrate its space utility feature in preserving precious working-floor space, due to its upright (vertical) construction.

The power requirements are nil in the smaller elevator types, as the spiral mixing shaft revolving in the center of the mixer (as shown) rotates on a grease-packed self-aligning ball thrust bearing of ample size to carry all the weight and reduce the friction loss to the minimum.

The lubrication of this bearing, as well as all other lubricating, is accomplished by simply

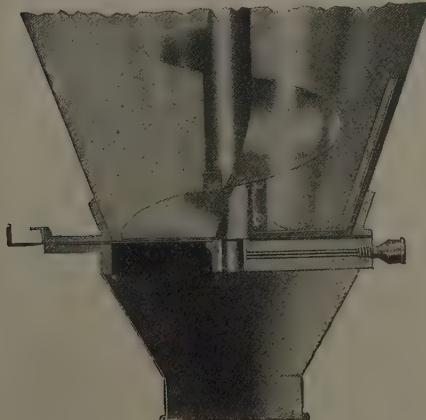


Fig. 2—Showing Cleaning Device of Monarch Feed Mixer.

turning grease cups conveniently located on the outside of the mixer.

Further servicing requirements are entirely eliminated, particularly because the patented scraper arm (in the unobstructed discharge spout) attached to the revolving spiral chart makes the cleanout complete, so there is no time to be lost cleaning the equipment out by hand because of the desire to change the formulae. Further, this attachment makes it impossible for any feed to lie in the bottom of the mixer without being mixed. This is an attractive feature of the Monarch. (The scraper arm is shown in the lower side-corner of the hopper in Figure 2.)

The ease with which stock can be delivered to and discharged from this mixing machine is one of the big factors to be considered. With the Monarch the mixing ingredients can be dumped into the floor-level hopper to be elevated to the top of the mixer and within five minutes thereafter the uniformly blended feed mix is ready to be sacked from the bagging spout at the bottom of the machine.

In operation, the entire charge is said to be kept in continuous motion, as indicated by the arrows within the cylinder, the stock being elevated to the top of the spiral mixing shaft to be thrown off to fall by gravity to repeat this course of mixing again and again.

The equipment can be placed at any height, the overall vertical dimension of the size illustrated being 12 1/4 feet, which measurement allows for one yard sacking clearance above the working floor.

Feeders who use some pet formulae will be more than satisfied with the product of this mixer, for naturally the mix will be far more uniformly blended than were it done by hand.

Grain dealers interested in securing the extra profits that accrue from the operation of one of the machines can secure further information by writing the manufacturers, Sprout, Waldrup & Co.

Elevator Observation. By Driveway Gossip.

To prevent wagon wheels missing the narrow planks of the wagon-dump, one Texas operator bolted curved guards at the in end of the driveway one on each side. This makes it unnecessary for farmers with skittish horses or unruly mules to back and swear at their teams. The curved guards adjacent to the ends of the dump planks guide the wagon wheels straight onto the planks.

* * * * *

Various methods may be followed in playing dominoes. The tools for playing may be used in different games. But the game of business cannot be efficiently played with any set of domino blocks ever manufactured. One Oklahoman believes in running his elevator and feed mill in the fall and winter and a portion of the spring. When summer comes he locks up his place of business and thence forward may be found playing dominoes with several old cronies or floating sublimely in some shady plunge. Usually it's dominoes. His place of business shows it.

* * * * *

Some years ago in the quaint little typical Ohio town of Upper Sandusky we stopped to pay our respects to the trade.

A lasting impression of that visit still lingers, even after these many years. There's a reason for it, to be sure, and that reason, in particular, is that one of the elevators was paying fourteen cents under the price being quoted by others in town.

As a financing scheme this method undoubtedly proved profitable, provided, of course, the grain was obtainable at such a figure.

Fourteen cents a bushel under what others in the same town were bidding for the same quality and kind of grain may seem to indicate an outrageous profit, but think of what a pleasure it must have been to do business. The manager was determined to make a good showing at the end of the year, and he did.

Transportation of Stolen Property to Be Punished.

The Cummins-Yates bill, introduced Jan. 12, has been approved by the Senate, and which had a hearing June 14, is almost certain of enactment.

Much stolen property can find a market only when transported to some large city in another state and the authors feel that a penalty on the transportation will discourage theft. The bill reads as follows:

NATIONAL PROPERTY THEFT ACT.

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the National Property Theft Act.

Sec. 2. When used in this Act:

(a) "Stolen Property" shall include money, goods, or any property of any character whatsoever, the stealing of which is declared to be larceny, or the taking of which is declared robbery or burglary by the laws of the state, territory or District of Columbia wherein such offense was committed.

(b) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" as used in this Act shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce any "Stolen Property" knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 4. Whoever shall receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any property, moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 5. That any person violating this Act may be punished in any district in or through which such property has been transported or removed by such offender.

J. W. Wheat runs a line house for G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., at Howe, Tex., buying milling wheat of quality.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Supreme Court Decisions

Caldwell patent No. 1,421,763, claims 1-5, for a grain crib, held invalid for want of patentable novelty.—*Weiser v. Portable Elevator Mfg. Co.*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 11 Fed. (2d) 918.

Order Requiring Connecting Switch.—An order of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission requiring reciprocal connecting switch at the intersection of two interstate railroads to facilitate the transfer of carlot shipments, held not to impede or regulate interstate traffic, and to be lawful and reasonable.—*Citizens of Pipestone v. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.*, Supreme Court of Minnesota. 208 N. W. 809.

Warranty of Feed.—Mere sickness and death of cows is not sufficient evidence in itself to establish a *prima facie* case of breach of warranty in the sale of cattle feed. Court will not leave issue to be passed on by jury, where there is no evidence, or evidence is so slight as to furnish no more than material for mere conjecture.—*Poovey v. International Sugar Feed Co.*, Supreme Court of North Carolina. 133 S. E. 12.

Delivery without Surrender of B/L.—Carrier, making wrongful delivery without requiring production and surrender of straight interstate B/L issued under federal Bills of Lading Act (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604aa-8604w), takes risk of indemnifying shipper suffering loss in action of conversion arising out of obligation created by B/L.—*Interstate Window Glass Co. v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co.*, Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. 133 Atl. 102.

Void Limitation of Carrier's Liability.—Carrier cannot limit its liability for loss due to its negligence, where only one rate is offered to shipper, so that he has no choice which can be made basis of an estoppel, whether such limitation is to an arbitrary sum or to invoice value of shipment.—*Kilthau v. International Mercantile Marine Co.*, Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division. 215 N. Y. Supp. 718.

Penalty Charge for Detention of Cars.—Railroad's so-called penalty charge of \$10 per day, exacted pursuant to tariff duly filed, for detention of car containing interstate shipment of lumber awaiting reconsignment, held in essence an additional demurrage charge, properly exacted, having been found reasonable by Interstate Commerce Commission.—*Turner, Dennis & Lowry Lumber Co. vs. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.*, Supreme Court of the United States. 46 Sup. Ct. Rep. 530.

Landlord's Lien.—Evidence that landlord authorized one holding chattel mortgages to furnish tenants with supplies to enable them to make their crops held to show that landlord voluntarily surrendered his right to a superior lien for supplies furnished by him to tenants, and that he was estopped from asserting a superior right to proceeds of tenants' cotton in hands of holder of chattel mortgages.—*Wilson v. Citizens Bank*, Supreme Court of Arkansas. 282 S. W. 689.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33 1/3% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

W. S. BRAUDT, HARRY J. BERMAN,
Pres. and Treas. General Counsel

Landlord's Lien.—Landlord has no lien upon tenant's crop for debts owing by tenant for previous years, in view of Crawford & Moses' Dig. § 6889.—*Henry v. Irby*, Supreme Court of Arkansas. 282 S. W. 3.

Claim Lost by Failure to Protest.—Where one contracting to furnish hay to government made delivery under protest that call was for an amount in excess of that authorized by contract, and that he was not bound to deliver, but later accepted payment without protest at contract price, held, there was no ground for implied contract by government to pay more than contract price.—*Early & Daniel Co. v. United States*, Supreme Court of the United States. 46 Supreme Court 457.

Carrier Not Liable for Deterioration Due to Inherent Vice.—Where specific acts of negligence are charged in action against carrier, plaintiff must prove such negligence or fail in action, as he cannot fall back on general doctrine that carrier must account for poor condition of goods delivered in good condition to excuse it from liability. In action against carrier for alleged negligence in allowing Kaf-fir corn to become wet, evidence held to disprove alleged negligence.—*Myers v. Texas Land & Development Co.*, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 282 S. W. 919.

Passage of Title to Shipment.—General rule, as between seller and buyer, in absence of contrary intent, under Personal Property Law, § 99, is that, on sale f. o. b. point of shipment, title passes from seller on delivery to carrier, and subject of sale is thereafter at buyer's risk, notwithstanding reservation by buyer of privilege of inspection, and seller's retention of right to determine whether B/L shall run to consignor or consignee.—*Porter v. Pennsylvania R. Co.*, Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division. 215 N. Y. Supp. 727.

The Brand Bill.—To regulate the weight of bread, was approved by the House Agricultural Comite. The measure, patterned after an Ohio law, would require that when shipped in Interstate Commerce bread must be in standard wheat loaves, weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., and $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or whole multiples of one pound. Certain forms of bread, such as rye and raisin would be exempt.

Difference Between Original Contract and Confirmation.

The Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has lost its suit against Joe W. Nash, of Kaufman, Tex., to recover \$525 for failure to accept on contract 5,000 bus. of corn for January and 5,000 bus. for February delivery.

Appellee Nash testified that at the time he purchased the corn from appellant's agent at Dallas over the telephone it was understood that he would not be bound until he received and accepted the confirmation of said sale from appellant's office in Kansas City, Mo., that when the confirmation did come a few days thereafter it was much more onerous than the terms under which he had purchased from appellant's agent, and that he therefore refused to accept same.

The jury found that it was the understanding between appellant's agent and appellee that the contract would not be binding until the confirmation had been sent from Kansas City and had been accepted by appellee, and they found that the terms of sale as made by appellant's agent and those contained in the letters of confirmation were different, and found that appellee did not purchase the corn from appellant on the terms which appellant claims.

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas in deciding this suit Apr. 1, 1926, held that "There being no evidence that the market price of corn was at any time in Kaufman, the place of delivery, less than the sale price, appellant was not under any phase of the case entitled to recover." 282 Southwestern Rep. 824.

Rejections Should Be Prompt.

Thibault Milling Co., Little Rock, Ark., plain-tiff, v. Des Moines Elevator Co., Des Moines Ia., defendant, before arbitration comite No. 5 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, com-posed of H. J. Smith, H. L. Kearns and W. F. Killingsworth.

This case arises out of contract on Jan. 1926, between the Des Moines Elevator Co. (seller) and the Thibault Milling Co. (buyer) for one car of No. 3 white corn at 85 1/2 cent a bushel delivered Little Rock, immediate ship-ment, Des Moines official weights and grades.

Statement of facts, admitted or not contested show: Car was shipped on Jan. 11, or three days late; corn graded No. 3 white at Des Moines; draft was paid on Jan. 14 but buy-claims bill of lading was not examined until Jan. 15; car arrived at Little Rock the night of Jan. 15, was inspected on Jan. 16, grading No. 4 white corn account 18% moisture.

After the Little Rock grade was secured, the plaintiff then wired to the defendant that he could not accept the car on account of late shipment, and the exchanges resulted in resal-ble by the plaintiff of the shipment at a loss o \$55.47, it being understood that the claim would be left to arbitration.

The plaintiff claims the right to reject the car account of late shipment and contends that under Trade Rule No. 7, the defendant should have notified the plaintiff of his inability to ship in contract time. The plaintiff fur-ther states that it might have been willing to over-look the late shipment had the corn graded No. 3 white at Little Rock.

The defendant claims that it is the custom to consider a trade as open until it is can-celled by the buyer.

As "Incomplete Shipment" is the cause of so many disputes between dealers, this committee is submitting in more than usual detail its in-terpretation of Trade Rule No. 7.

The first paragraph of this rule is clear and explicit.

(2nd pp.) But, if the seller is remiss in his duty to notify the buyer, then the seller's liability continues for a reasonable time. And, after the date of expiration of contract, it then becomes the duty of the buyer, by exercise of due diligence, to determine whether the seller has defaulted, and when by diligent action he has so determined, the buyer must then at once exercise one of the three options,—"a," "b," or "c."

It is reasonable to suppose that the buyer might, before making inquiry of the seller, wait a time sufficient for shipping notice to reach him if mailed on the day after the ex-piration of the contract. The state of the mar-ket, or other circumstances, might shorten or lengthen what might be called a "reasonable time."

If B/L or shipping notice is presented after ex-piration of contract, an exercise of due dilig-ence would prompt an examination which would determine whether the seller has de-faulted. However, it would be possible for cer-tain circumstances to excuse some delay.

A shipping notice showing late shipment is within itself an agreement of the seller to ex-tension of time as shown by said shipping notice. If the buyer accepts such tender with-out immediate protest or objection his action is within itself an agreement on his part to ex-tension of time as offered by the seller. If the buyer objects to the extension of time as offered by the seller in the shipping notice, he must then at once exercise either option "b" or option "c," and should wire at once to the seller notice of his action.

Under our interpretation of this trade rule as applying to this case, the Thibault Milling Co. had the right to accept the late shipment ("a"), cancel the contract ("b"), or buy in the deficit ("c"), immediately after they received shipping notice, which was probably on Jan. 14, and certainly not later than Jan. 15. Their acceptance on Jan. 14 or 15 of the extension of time as shown by the B/L and offered by the seller was an exercise of option "a," and pre-cluded any further action under options "b" or "c." The grade of the corn was equal to contract terms.

We, therefore, render award in favor of the Des Moines Elevator Co. that it does not owe the amount claimed, and assess the cost of arbitration against the Thibault Milling Co.

Inspection of the rope in your manlift may save you a bad tumble later on.

A new method of milling wheat has been invented by an engineer at the Czechoslovak Technical School at Prague. The grain is soaked for three minutes in a chemical solution, then the husk is removed by special brush ma-chines without in any way damaging the flour content of the grain. According to experiments, the production of white flour increases, as com-pared with the present system of milling, by five to six per cent, while production costs are considerably lessened. Sufficient practical tests have not been made to demonstrate the value on a commercial basis.

Grain Carriers

Ocean rates on grain from American ports to England have been increased from 5 1/2 to 9 cents per bushel on account of the coal strike.

Cleveland, O.—The Great Lakes Carriers' Ass'n action here June 10 permits larger cargoes to be accepted by every freighter, due to the increased depth of the lakes during May.

St. Louis, Mo.—Proposals to increase rates on grain and grain products from Missouri River points to Arkansas will be heard here by the Interstate Commerce Commission July 14.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 36,928 cars during the week ending June 5, which is a decrease of 7,288 cars below the previous week, 1,235 cars below the same week of last year, as well as 2,217 cars below the corresponding week of two years ago.

Ottawa, Ont.—The flour rate plus 1c cwt. for wheat milled in transit and exported heretofore charged by the railroads, was upheld by the board of railway commissioners in answer to protests from the Dominion Millers' Ass'n, who assert the stop-off charge should be added to the wheat-rate.

Kansas City, Mo.—All of 117,382 cars of wheat could be moved from the Southwest provided shippers and receivers caused as little delay as possible, it was brought out at the meeting of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board June 16. Figures showed there were 35,794 box cars in the wheat belt that day.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 36,928 cars during the week ending June 5, a decrease of 7,288 cars under the week before and a decrease of 1,235 cars under the same week in 1925. It also was a decrease of 2,217 cars under the same week in 1924. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loadings totaled 21,876 cars, a decrease of 2,489 cars under the corresponding week last year.

Southwestern Freight Bureau under Docket 8707 will, at its headquarters in St. Louis on June 25, consider grain rates from Oklahoma points to Texas points, aiming to amend tariffs for actual distance traversed on shipments given transit privileges—any free mileage for indirect service or back haul not to be allowed until shipment has moved over more than the maximum 800 miles, as provided.

Freight Claims Diminishing.

At the annual convention of the Comite on Freight Claim Prevention at Norfolk, Va., June 15 to 18, it was reported that freight claims paid by the railroads in 1925 totaled \$38,772,097. This was a reduction of \$9,490,446 or 19.7 per cent below those paid in 1924 and \$10,768,280 or 22 per cent below 1923. It also was approximately 68 per cent below the total loss and damage bill of the railroads in 1920.

For each dollar of freight revenue received by the railroads in 1925, eight-tenths of a cent was paid out in loss and damage claims. This is the lowest rate per dollar of freight revenue that has ever been reported since 1901 when it was seven-tenths of a cent. Since that year the average has fluctuated, reaching as high as nearly three cents out of each dollar in 1919.

Due to a better condition of railroad equipment, there was also a reduction of more than \$700,000 in 1925 compared with the preceding year in the amount of claims paid as a result of defective and unfit equipment.

Bill to Force Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Henry L. Goemann, chairman of the Transportation Comitee of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, has had introduced in Congress the following bill:

That Section 20 of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(14) That any common carrier, railroad or transportation company, subject to the provisions of the Act, is hereby required to settle all claims for loss, damage or injury to property in respect of which liability is imposed on such common carrier, railroad or transportation company by paragraph (11) of this section, within six months from the filing of written claims for said loss, damage or injury with said common carrier, railroad or transportation company. Any common carrier, railroad or transportation company failing to settle such claims as herein required shall be liable to the claimant for the amount of his claim, and as additional damages 50 percentum per annum interest on the principal sum of said claim from the date of its filing, with a minimum of \$25 damages in each case in addition to actual damages, all of which may be recovered in the same suit: Provided, that this section shall only apply when the amount claimed is \$200 or less.

"(14) That any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company who fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (14) of this section shall, in the event that claimant shall prevail in an action to recover on his claims, be liable to said claimant for a reasonable attorney's fee to be taxed and collected as part of the costs of the suit."

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Erie in Supp. 12 to I. C. C. A-6558 changes the application of rates on grain products to certain roads, effective July 15.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 22-A to No. 600-A, Ill. C. C. No. 134, cancels supplements Nos. 6, 8, and 21-A, on Illinois state traffic, effective June 9.

C., R. I. & P. in Supp. 17 to I. C. C. C-11030 gives minimum weights on alfalfa meal, castor beans, oil cake and other feedstuffs, effective July 20, eliminating superfluous designations.

C. & A. supplement No. 1 to No. 1620-G, I. C. C. No. A. 1813, effective June 3, reduces the rate on poultry feed from E. St. Louis and St. Louis to a number of Illinois points on the N. Y. C. & St. L. (L. E. & W. District). Also reductions are granted on grain products manufactured from corn and wheat, as described in W. T. L. No. 1-S, on interstate traffic only.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 14 to No. 5588-N, I. C. C. No. 10056, effective July 15, cancels supplement No. 9, reduces the rates applicable on shells (clam, mussel or oyster, crushed or ground, in mixed carloads only, etc.), increases the rate on shavings and cottonseed hulls, both advances and reductions on wheat, wheat flour, corn, and linseed meal to and from certain stations, and geographical changes in Oklahoma rates.

A. T. & S. F. in Supp. 14 to I. C. C. 9952 gives joint and proportional rates on grain, products and seeds from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway and The Leavenworth & Topeka Railroad to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas, effective July 15.

I. C. C. Activities.

Kansas City, Mo.—The complaint of Missouri River shippers on existing proportional grain and grain products rates to Arkansas will be aired before Examiner Kerwin.

The Southern Kansas Grain and Grain Products Ass'n, Wichita, Kan., has filed complaint, No. 17159, against regulations permitting transit on grain and products in Mo. Pac. circular 2-U, I. C. C. A-6655.

The Atchison Board of Trade has filed complaint, No. 18359, against rates on grain and products from Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph to Texas as published in Leads I. C. C. No. 1718.

A hearing on the application of the Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s for the by-products rate instead of the grain products rate was held recently at Chicago by Examiner Jewell, in docket 18218. The rates are on grain in and mixed feed out of transit points.

In 17420 Examiner Muller favored a finding by the Commission that the rates on alfalfa meal from Idaho to Memphis, complained of by the Superior Milling Co., were not unreasonable. The minimum weight was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded 30,000 lbs. in cars of 36 ft. 6 ins. and 36,000 lbs. in longer cars.

An order requiring equality of treatment was recommended by Examiner Eshelman in No. 17222, Omaha Grain Exchange v. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., alleging that the Maney Milling Co. was forced at an expense of \$1.50 per car to prepare cars for sacked products, while at Kansas City the carriers draw the nails and pad projections likely to tear bags.

HESS

PNEUMATIC

GRAIN

DRIERS

Used everywhere—

NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 So. Western Ave.

CHICAGO

Treatment of Seed Wheat for Smut Prevention.

ADDRESS BY C. L. PARKER OF TOPEKA BEFORE
KANSAS GRAIN DEALERS ASS'N.

No doubt a number of you country dealers have not had much experience with smutty wheat, but at the rate it has spread over the state in the past few years, and if a more concerted effort is not made to check it I have no doubt that all of you will be interested before long. Any dealer who has had this experience can tell you that it is very unsatisfactory to everyone concerned, from the farmer who raises it to the mill which eventually grinds it.

The farmer does not like to hear the talk about grades, moisture tests and protein tests that are so necessary in country buying today, and now he thinks that a discount for smut is just another load for him to carry, as he contends that the wheat is just as good as ever—under the smut. He will naturally complain about a discount whether it be large or small, and will peddle his wheat all the harder between competitors at any station. This gives the dealers another opportunity to cut each others prices and discounts and it is too often the case that a great deal of smutty wheat is bought from the farms with not enough margin to take care of the discounts which positively must come at the terminal market or mill.

The broker or cash handler must then stand between the country shipper and the eventual buyer of the car and this is sometimes hard to do satisfactorily to both sides. For instance we may have wheat bought from the country and sold to a mill and when a car arrives grading smutty the situation develops into a matter of protecting the shipper with as light a discount as possible and at the same time allowing the mill to take a sufficient discount to protect them against the expense of conditioning the car into milling wheat. Often we cannot get the mills to apply smutty wheat at all unless the smut is very light, especially in times of free movement and this makes the final disposition harder to accomplish.

It is not my idea to suggest any scheme against the farmer in any way except that I hope we can take some concerted action to show him the trouble and loss that smutty wheat causes everyone who handles it—and himself most of all. We can easily show him how simple a matter it is to eliminate this trouble entirely with but a very little work or expense to him.

A few years ago about all we heard of smutty wheat was from the northwest spring wheat states and from the Pacific coast states. However, in the past few years the smut menace has grown to alarming proportions right here in Kansas and from a small section has now spread to nearly all parts of the state.

To show you how this trouble is growing let me state that with a crop of about 150 million bushels of wheat in 1924, the loss in yield and discounts was over \$6,000,000, while in 1925 with a crop of 75 million bushels or about half the volume of the 1924 crop, the loss is estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. I think I am safe in saying that the loss this year will be a great deal larger than that with a prospective crop of around 150 million bushels.

The yields of fields infected with smut usually show a loss of from 3 to 5 bushels per acre and the cash discounts at markets are from 2c to 15c per bushel so it can easily be figured how the loss of several millions of dollars occurs annually.

I have made some inquiry as to the comparative per cent of smutty wheat received at the different markets and was surprised at the amount of it. In Wichita last year about 1% of the total receipts graded smutty while in Hutchinson it was about 2 1/4%. I have figures from the Federal Grain Supervisor at Kansas City showing that out of the part of the 1925 crop handled up to April 1, 1926, approximately 23% graded smutty as against 12% on the 1924 crop. Of course all this smutty wheat did not come from Kansas, but it shows how fast the smut menace is growing in Kansas City territory.

While the smut infection itself has been growing, the fight against it has been pushed as much as possible from several different sources. The Kansas State Agriculture College at Manhattan has given a great deal of time and experiment toward the elimination of smut and has obtained very satisfactory results where the seed wheat has been treated thoroughly according to their formula.

The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n with headquarters at Kansas City has also had fine success in fighting the smut menace and I am sure you will be glad to hear direct from Mr. H. M. Bainer the director of that ass'n.

The Santa Fe railway has also done considerable work and the subject of smut prevention I understand will be one of the eight principal subjects stressed on their Crop Improvement Special train which they will send out over their lines this summer.

Several counties are carrying on this work through the County Agents and in some instances the Chambers of Commerce of some of the larger cities have worked with the farmers and have produced good results. I understand that right here at Salina the Chamber of Commerce last year sent a truck equipped with seed treating machinery out over the country and report a good interest among the farmers and a considerable amount of seed treated at a nominal expense.

A few years ago the formaldehyde treatment was the one generally used but as this was a wet treatment and required considerable equipment and labor, and from the fact that the seed was frequently damaged by not being thoroughly dried, it was a hard matter to get the farmers to use it. However, a dry treatment using copper carbonate dust has been evolved that is less expensive and trouble-free than the old wet treatment.

The only equipment required is a container of some kind similar to a barrel churn where the copper carbonate dust can be put in with the seed to be treated and stirred thoroughly so that the dust reaches every surface of the kernels. This dust does not harm the seed in any way as the old formaldehyde treatment sometimes did, but on the other hand it has been proved that it actually helps the germination of the seed. Another advantage is that the seed can be treated any time during several months preceding the planting season to avoid any last minute rush.

The cost of treatment of the seed I think is generally about 5c per bushel so that at the average rate of seeding of 1 bushel per acre it costs the farmer but 5c per acre to insure himself against the loss in yield and discount in price. We read and hear so much of so-called "Farm Relief" nowadays, but it seems to me that it would be a very easy and inexpensive way for the farmers of Kansas to "Relieve" themselves to the extent of several millions of dollars every year by giving this smut treatment to every bushel of wheat they sow.

It may not be necessary for this ass'n to start a movement of its own along this line, but I do believe that we ought at least to help in every way possible these other organizations which are already going forward with this work and are having such good success.

The dealers in every community where there is any smut or in territory bordering on these communities could do themselves no greater good than to get together in urging and educating their farmer customers to treat all their seed. Treating machines can be bought or home-made ones can be constructed at a nominal cost that will do the work thoroughly. It would pay handsome profits I am sure for the dealers in every town to own these machines and treat the seed themselves or loan them to the farmers, urging them to treat every bushel of seed whether it shows smutty or not, as the smut spores are easily spread from volunteer wheat which is infected or may be carried to pure seed in the threshing machine.

A Typical Steel Elevator in Texas.

On the Frisco Railroad at Frisco, Tex., is the 30,000-bus. steel tank elevator of Burrus & Fisher, used exclusively in storing wheat for the Burrus mills. It consists of 10 corrugated iron tanks holding 3,000 bus. each. They are protected by a corrugated iron gable roof. Grain is taken from the headhouse to any of the tanks by means of a 10-inch screw conveyor.

A 10-h.p. gasoline engine runs the small leg. When cars are loaded the grain is drawn from the tanks by a screw conveyor carried by the leg to the loading spout and run into the car. About a car and a half can be loaded in a day.

The house has no shipping scale. Grain is weighed in over a Fairbanks wagon scale.

All the wheat stored goes to Burrus plant where it is weighed and ground into wheat. Corrugated-iron tanks seem to provide favorite storage for grain. A heavy concrete foundation would no doubt keep the tank straight longer and prolong their usefulness.

The Curse of Radicalism.

Mr. Brookhart's success as a politician in Iowa is, and cannot help being, taken as a warning against investment and energetic private enterprise in Iowa. If Mr. Brookhart's notions of economic organization and his temper toward capital and free enterprise are representative of a dominant majority in Iowa, no one with money to invest and no management seeking to establish itself and carry on productive enterprise can feel a ease about the prospects of treatment in law and policy in Iowa.

The short-sighted radicalism which has flourished in Wisconsin, with which Brookhart is allied, has retarded the industrial development of that state, and it will retard that of Iowa.

If Iowa wants to try experiments in socialistic industry, if Iowa admires with Mr. Brookhart the experiment of soviet Russia and is going to embark under his leadership on a process which is intended to substitute co-operative and communistic for private property and free enterprise, Iowa will find that its own free capital will leave the state, its own enterprise will stagnate, and outside capital and enterprise will shun the state as a healthy man will shun a disease ridden region.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Bankers Question Tincher Bill.

Economist Anderson of the Chase National Bank, New York, doubts the need of loans to farm co-operatives as provided for in the Tincher bill. He says:

The Tincher Agricultural Bill, which at first blush appeared to be a measure sharply differentiated from the radical agricultural bills now pending before Congress, turns out, upon careful examination, to embody essentially the same principles and to have essentially the same dangers. The measure provides for a loan of \$100,000,000 to be made by the government, to be used under the supervision of a "Federal Farm Advisory Council" and a "Farm Marketing Commission", to aid in the disposition of surpluses of such (agricultural commodities) and for other purposes. These funds to be used apparently by the agricultural co-operatives in dealing with the farm surplus problem.

The question at once arises as to the purpose for which agricultural co-operatives would need extraordinary loans of this character, and in particular why they should need to borrow money on twenty-year term from the government. If funds are to be used simply in the orderly marketing of crops, then no emergency credits are needed. Banks today are financing the orderly marketing of crops by the co-operatives. Banks will not finance the holding of crops, but they will finance their orderly marketing through a season.

The Intermediate Credit Banks, moreover, stand ready to supply funds to co-operatives for orderly marketing. Both the commercial banks and the Intermediate Credit Banks, however, work on business lines, expect to get their money back, and, therefore, are unwilling to finance projects for the indefinite holding of crops out of the market in order that the reduced supply left in the market may bring higher prices.



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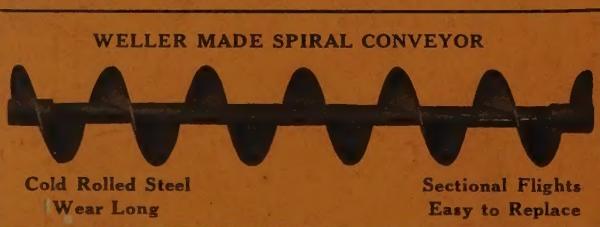
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